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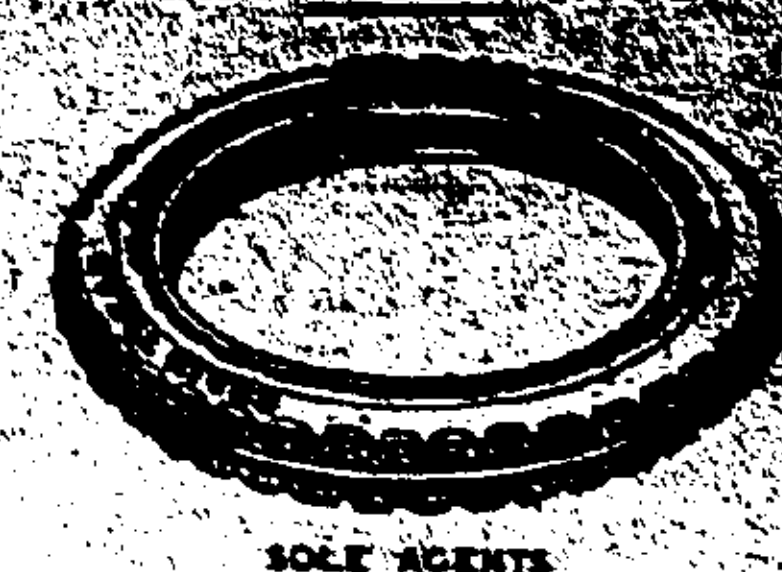
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SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFGHANS BOMBED FROM THE AIR.

THE AMIR'S PALACE HIT.

Simla, May 21.
A telegram reporting on aerial attack on Jalalabad says the bomb raids were highly successful. In a night raid, Captain Carbery dropped four small bombs on the Amir's Palace. In a day raid, four bombs were dropped amongst 2,000 infantry on Parade, inflicting about 50 casualties. The infantry scattered into barracks, which were bombed by the next raid. Six direct hits were obtained. All the bombs dropped in the town, which is much knocked about. Fifteen machines participated and nearly two tons of bombs were dropped.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Chinese Commercial News Summary.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

POSSIBLE RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING.

Shanghai, May 23.
The Peking authorities declare that the peace-delegates' resignation and the South's eight demands can be compromised, but if the warring party want to spoil the situation they can resign and let more talented persons take up office.

The On Fook Club had a meeting at Tai Ping Lake on the 21st and decided on two important measures, firstly, to oppose Li Shun's advocacy to cancel the new Parliament; secondly, if the peace negotiations fail, then to declare war.

Ting Shi-yuen is negotiating with a certain Japanese firm for a twenty million loan, using a certain railway on the Hankow-Canton line as security.

The Cabinet Secretary, Hui Pa-cheng, sent down to see Chu Kai-kim, has arrived and met Chu Kai-kim in Nanking yesterday. After the interview, both started for Peking. The same afternoon, in an interview with twenty-two school Principals, Chien Nung-fun told them that the Government will not sign the Treaty regarding Shantung, that if they have proof they will sue the traitors at Court, that they will retain Choy Yuen-Pui and cancel the proposal appointing Tien Ying-wong, and that they would maintain the internal Peace Conference. The Principals conveyed the result of the interview to the students and advised them to resume study, but the Students' United Society still decided not to do so.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI'S EMPIRE DAY PROGRAMME.

Shanghai, May 24.

A military review at the Consulate, a reception at the Shanghai Club, an auction for the benefit of the King's Fund for the Disabled and a dinner in the evening make up the Empire Day programme here.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

Shanghai, May 24.

The s.s. Colombia sails on Saturday, taking a cargo of silk worth \$2,000,000.

SULTAN OF PAHANG INSTALLED.

Singapore, May 23.

The new Sultan of Pahang was installed with elaborate Malay ceremonial. This is the first installation in Pahang under British protection.

ACTIVITY IN TIN SHARES.

Singapore, May 23.

Further sales of tin at 115½ have induced activity in tin shares.

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

TWO PRESENTATIONS.

There was a very large gathering of the members and their friends of the above Club last evening at the Dockyard, the occasion being the presentation of silver tea services to Mr. Trueman, Leading Recorder of the Dockyard, and Mr. Parry, Electrical Supervisor of the Dockyard. Both have been appointed to other yards in England, and are leaving with their families next week, by the "Neuralia".

Mr. Athol Anderson was in the chair, supported by Messrs. Knight and Coombes, the Electrical Engineer, and Expense Accounts Officer, respectively. Both the departing members were accorded very pleasant

sends-off, the speeches in their honour being of a flattering nature. The recipients responded very humbly to the nice things said about them, and thanked the members for their presence—and their souvenirs which would be greatly treasured by them in the Old Country.

A very pleasant musical programme was interspersed with the various toasts, the chief contributors being Messrs. E. T. Trueman, W. I. Crocker, W. B. Cawsey, R. Bentley, A. Brock, E. Langford, H. Hennessey, E. Sears, H. Henderson and R. Spanton.

The evening concluded with "Auld Lang Syne" and "The King". Mr. Story was the accompanist. The musical portion of the programme was in the hands of Mr. E. T. Crocker, the arrangements for the evening being carried out by Messrs. Alderman and Rodney, Secretary and Chairman of the Rooms Committee respectively. Many ladies were present.

EMPIRE DAY.

HONGKONG OBSERVANCES.

To-day is Empire Day, and it has been observed in Hongkong along customary lines. In the morning, special services were held in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, whilst there was the usual presentation of prizes at St. Joseph's College for essays on the British Empire. The day has been observed as a General Holiday, and the Union Jack and Red Ensign have been flown from many buildings, whilst some of the ships in port were dressed for the occasion. This afternoon, the Polo Club were to have held a special Gymkhana, but owing to the inclement weather this function has been postponed until Wednesday next.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ESSAYS.

The usual function was held at St. Joseph's College this morning, when prizes for essays on Empire Day, kindly presented by the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Association, were distributed by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools. The function took place in the College compound, where an improvised platform had been erected and beautifully decked out by the students with bunting, greenery, etc., the whole being surmounted by a huge Union Jack, whilst another Union Jack was flown from the staff. After expressing regret at the absence of the Bro. Director (Rev. Bro. Aimar) owing to ill-health, Mr. Ralphs said: "I have to thank you, Sir, for once again kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes awarded to various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best of the essays sent in. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, especially in the First Class. The pupils in this Class were asked to write an Essay on 'The Part played by the Navy in the Foundation, Consolidation and Defence of the British Empire'. One competitor, while writing on the lines required, entitled his Essay appropriately enough, 'Britain's Sure Shield'. Five Essays were selected from this Class, and all were highly creditable. As they dealt in a very interesting way with the work of the British Navy I shewed the papers to Commodore Gurner, R.N., who pronounced them extraordinarily good, and said that the writers deserved the greatest credit. The Commodore was good enough to advise in the final selection, and named Leonard Xavier as having sent in the best Essay, that of K. H. Erani deserving honourable mention. The Prize is accordingly awarded to Leonard Xavier, and I have very great pleasure in asking K. H. Erani to accept from me a special prize. I again congratulate St. Joseph's College on the patriotic spirit shown annually in the celebration of Empire Day, and also the Members of St. Joseph's College Association, all old pupils of the College, who generously offer prizes for Empire Day Essays. You all know that this Day is specially set apart as an occasion on which every year we celebrate the growth and glory of the British Empire, and that the day selected is the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria in whose reign the greatest Empire developments took place. But on this day we should reflect not merely upon the greatness but also upon the dignity of the Empire and the responsibility which must rest upon all its citizens. The British Empire has been founded upon Justice and Freedom; that it may endure, these fundamental principles must ever be maintained, and it is the duty of all of us to take our responsibilities seriously, to do all we can for the Empire, to serve the Empire, to honour the Empire, to live and, if need be, to die for it, is the duty of every good citizen. We must keep ever in mind that the Empire does not exist for the good of any individual citizen above another, but for the common good and if all have common

benefits surely all have common duties. Before the War there was a tendency to forget this, there was a growing tendency for individuals to seek only their own selfish ends, and to give little thought to the common good. The War showed that this was only on the surface, or that such individuals were in the great minority—almost a negligible one. For when the call to arms came, our Empire rose as one man. There was no longer any distinction of class, colour, race, or creed; kings, princes and peasants risked their lives alike, the owner of broad acres fought side by side with the penniless pauper; the Christian, the Jew and the Mohammedan, dwellers from every part of our world-extended Empire, hurried to the call of duty and fought as brethren against the common foe. The enemy hoped and believed that on the outbreak of war the British Empire would fall to pieces; they were doomed to disappointment, for, contrary to their expectations, the result has been to bind the component parts of the Empire more closely together. A year ago when I spoke to you on this day we were at perhaps the most critical period of the War. It seemed almost as if we might not win in spite of the superhuman efforts and magnificent fortitude of our men. The history of the War, when it comes to be written, can only add more glory to the annals of our nation. To-day Peace is in sight; the terrible slaughter is stayed and every day brings us nearer, we trust, to the ideals for which we entered the war. Great has been the price paid by our brothers from all parts of the Empire, and by our gallant Allies; in proportion to the sacrifices made we must shoulder the responsibility of the sacred trust handed on to us. Let us see that the spirit of sacrifice is not allowed to flag, and that we realise that the Empire is still ours, secured to us by the blood of our kindred. Let us

"Pay the debt
Of boundless love and reverence
and regret."

"To those great men who fought and kept it ours."

"And keep it ours, O God, from brute control."

We have spoken of our duty to the Empire, but there is another duty, we must think of, the duty which the Empire owes to the rest of the world. The war just ended was one in which the freedom not only of the British Empire but of the whole world was at stake, and for both these reasons we hastened to help, for it is the privilege of the strong to help others. It is not what we ourselves gain but what we are able to do for others which makes us great, whether as nations or individuals. And now, the foe having been overcome, we have to help in the reconstruction of the world. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a recent speech, said that a suggested solution of the threatened world troubles was that all races should be given British freedom and justice. The League of Nations, said that gallant soldier, could never achieve its purpose unless it was an Empire. What is our mission? Perhaps we might say in brief that it is to promote a sympathetic understanding among the nations of the world, to preach the doctrine of freedom and justice and above all to practice what we preach in all matter great and small, and be ourselves, both as an Empire and as individuals, an example to the world. Many of you will soon be old enough to take an active part in the world. How are you fitting yourself for your mission? The fact that you are attending school proves that you have commenced well, by getting a good education. You do well in your studies but that is only a part of your education. You are doing well in the training in discipline, especially in the team games where each has to play the game and make it his own, but not that his own team wins, but that his team plays well. That is how we must play the game, whether it is in the school or in the world. We must play the game for the sake of the game, for the sake of the team, and for the sake of the world.

sport or war or commerce think of our side, which is the Empire; keep ourselves sound, both in body and mind, and so maintain the Empire in its strength that it may in its turn help the weaker nations.

"And drill the raw world for march of mind
Till crowds at length he save,
and crowns be just."

At the conclusion, the Rev. Bro. Correntin, Vice-Director, on behalf of the Bro. Director, the staff and pupils, thanked Mr. Ralphs for distributing the prizes, and three cheers were then given for the British Empire and for Mr. Ralphs. The pupils then marched past two deep and saluted the flag class by class, after which they filed off and proceeded to the Roman Catholic Cathedral service.

The winners of prizes were—
Class 1.—L. Xavier (1st), K. H. Erani (2nd).

Class 2.—A. Gil.
3A.—Eric A. G. Jordan.
3B.—C. A. Kader.
4A.—M. da Silva.
4B.—B. Rasmussen.
4C.—H. Nemazee.
Class 5 (Kowloon).—P. Lasala.
5A.—A. Ribeiro.
5B.—Luke Fung Pak Nui.

SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A special Empire Day service was held at St. John's Cathedral, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and was very largely attended. Those present included a large number of scholars from the various local schools. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., also being present. The members of the Cadet Company, under Lieut. A.O. Brown, occupied seats in the Chancel.

The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald reading the lesson and the Rev. R. A. Bundle C.F. preaching the sermon. The service consisted of portions of the usual morning service with special prayers and hymns and at the conclusion the National Anthem was sung.

The preacher said: "To-day is Empire Day. They would not find it referred to in the calendar or in the prayer book, because the keeping of Empire Day was something comparatively new. He thought it was started in order that those who lived in the British Empire might try to realise a little more what their privileges and responsibilities were as members of the greatest Empire which the world has. People were apt to forget what a great Empire they had. That was to say that they did not feel anything in that way—that it was different from any other day and so they were apt to take it as a matter of course. Empire Day was the means of reminding them what their privileges and responsibilities were. Why did they go to church? Why on Empire Day should they be in Church? He thought the reason was that they, as Christians and men and women with Christian ideals, should be able to remind themselves that their Empire is what it is to-day through the providence of God and they kept up the day to praise God, the ruler of the universe, and they grew up to pray that they might grow up to be worthy of the Empire and to try to live up to the ideals which Christianity taught them. He just wanted to impress on their minds the words which were written by a man in the Bible, the man who wrote the Book of Proverbs. There was a verse which contained four short words which he thought were very appropriate for them on Empire Day. Those words were 'Righteousness exalted a nation.' If a nation was righteous and upright in its ideals it would become great as well as prosperous. Righteousness would make a nation great. What did they mean by righteousness? He thought it was one of those words which they saw frequently, particularly in their school books and in other instances, but which they did not understand very well. It was one of those words which came across the Bible. They could not do better than go to Jesus Christ himself and ask Him what

the word meant. Jesus Christ Himself, in His life on earth, had to deal with people who did not understand the meaning of the word. The Jews and especially the Pharisees did not understand what the word meant. They thought that to be righteous all they had to do was to go to the temple and worship, to wash their hands before going to meals; not to eat particular kinds of meat, to give money to the poor and to put it in the poor box with loud bangs to show how righteous they were. Christ told them that they had not the slightest idea of what righteousness meant. He said that one day all the nations of the world would be gathered together. On the last day, whenever that would be, the nations of the world would be gathered round the great Judge. Some would be on the left and some would be on the right. Those on the right would be gathered in and those on the left would be rejected. Jesus Christ would say to those on the right, 'I was thirsty and you gave me drink. I was sick and you visited me. I was naked and you clothed me.' But those people would answer 'Why we never saw you, so how could we feed and clothe you?' But Jesus Christ would say 'You have mistaken my meaning. Inasmuch as ye have done this to others ye have done it unto God.' To the people on the left, Christ would say 'I was thirsty and you never gave me drink. I was sick and you never visited me. I was naked and you never clothed me. Inasmuch as ye have never done those things to others ye have not done them unto God.' They had to remember that they would live to do good to other people. Christ wanted to teach the Pharisees what the word righteousness meant. It meant that they should do their duty towards God, to do their duty towards their neighbour. They could not be righteous, they could not be upright and they could not be good unless they did those things to other people. That is what the word righteousness meant and that is what Jesus Christ meant by it. Righteousness exalteth a nation. Let them apply this to the history of their country. They all knew their English history fairly well and just as when they looked at their lives they saw many things which they were ashamed of, when they read the history of the Empire there were many pages which they would like to cut out and of which they were ashamed, but thank God, there were not very many. Their past history showed that their Empire had been built up in general by righteous men, by men who thought not of themselves but who desired to help other people. Perhaps some of them would be able to read the history of India. If they did they would see in Lord Curzon what a great man could do for a nation. He never thought of himself but worked for the good of the Indian people—not the rich but for the down-trodden peasants and tried to do something to provide them with the means of getting an honest living. These were the men who had built up the Empire. There was Livingstone who gave up his life for the people of Central Africa. They were not all statesmen or saints by any means nor were all the pages of history as clear and bright as the work in India. During the last 20 years or more they had in general as a nation been forgetting very largely what Jesus Christ meant by righteousness. There was an ugly monster amongst them and his name was selfishness. The Christian people were very largely to blame for not teaching what Christ meant by righteousness. During the last 20 years there had been a growing desire to get money, for pleasure and for power and these had very largely taken the place of duty. The result had been that trouble was bound to come. It had come. During the last six months at home they had seen strikes such as they had never known before, but, thank God, they were being settled in a Christian way. That was the result of selfishness. The nations that

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$6.7184.

LEST WE FORGET.

In the afternoon 20th August the road was almost blocked by civilian refugees coming into Brussels from the direction of Louvain. I saw a party of about 50 Uhlans approaching, and with the other members of the Gardie Civique I hid my rifle and tunic. I was thus able to see the conduct of the Uhlans without being recognised by them as a combatant. The Uhlans were picking the refugees with their lances to make them walk more quickly. They were doing this to women both old and young. I saw one of the Uhlans pricking a young woman who had four or five children walking by her side. An old woman, evidently the mother of this woman, was being prodded with his lance by an Ulan to make her walk faster. This caused the younger woman to turn round and shout something to the Ulan, which I was unable to hear. The Ulan then deliberately plunged his lance into one of the children, a little girl of seven or eight years old. The young woman screamed out 'My child is dead!'; and several others screamed, which caused the crowd to become infuriated. The Uhlans then charged into the people, scattering them in all directions, and I saw no more. Official deposition of a Belgian refugee before the Committee on German Outrages.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

KOWLOON ABUSES.

Sir,—Let me congratulate your Kowloon correspondent on what he said to-night in Kowloon Notes in regard to the Children's Shelter in Salisbury Road. When I read it, it recalled to mind when I saw a couple of amahs, one of whom was in charge of a perambulator in which was evidently a sleeping infant. The other was looking after a little tot of about three years of age. Both amahs were seated on the steps at the extreme end of the shelter. The shelter itself was occupied, however, by coolies some half a dozen of whom were lying stretched out fast asleep on the seats and the remainder busily engaged searching their rags for live stock. Now this sort of thing ought not to be allowed. The same sort of thing happens in regard to the seats in Nathan Road. Everyday they are more or less solely occupied by the coolie class while the amahs and the children still frequent gutters at the same haunts as of yore.

Couldn't a loking be detailed to keep this class of citizen on the move?

Yours etc.,
"KOWLOONITE".
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1919.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Empire Day.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.—11.30 a.m.
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel—Noon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

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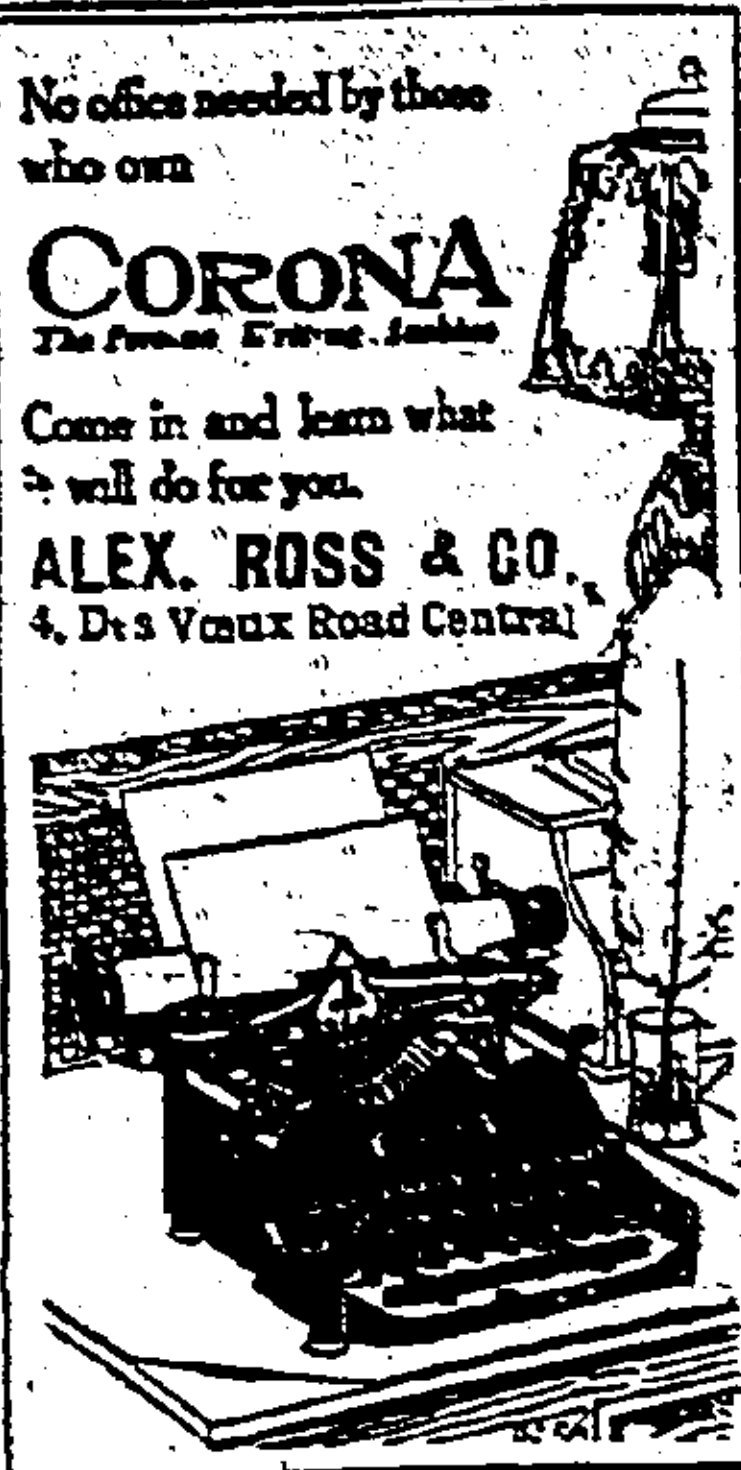
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IS SEX WAR POSSIBLE?

FUTURE OF WOMEN IN
INDUSTRY.

The possibility of a sex war is
one of the sinister prospects of
the near future.

Round the unemployed women
— Viscountess Rhonda, reputed
to be the keenest woman of busi-
ness in Great Britain, put their
number at 1,500,000—a battle
royal is now raging.

Since the armistice, when it
became apparent that the women
workers employed on shell and
fuse work would be discharged,
and that women dilutees in the
factories would have to give
place to men, new women's
organisations, whose avowed
policy is to safeguard the inter-
ests of women in industry, have
sprung into existence.

The most important of these is
Lady Rhonda's newly in-
augurated Women's Industrial
League, which has organisers at
work all over the country. Lady
Rhonda's campaign is viewed
with suspicion and mistrust by
the women Labour leaders, who
consider that the new movement
is calculated to stir up strife be-
tween men and women workers.

Miss Amy Lillingston, one of
the officials of the Women's
Industrial League, in a letter to
the *Daily Express*, states that all
over the country women have
been thrown out of work owing
to the action of various trade
unions, and asks what the Labour
Party has done to protect against
this action on the part of the
unions.

"It is not true that the unions
are responsible for women's un-
employment," said Dr. Marion
Phillips, D.S.C. (Econ.), chief wo-
man officer of the Labour Party.
"The Labour Party has always
recognised that the women would
be in a most difficult position when
demobilisation came."

"Before the Women's In-
dustrial League was born or even
thought of the Labour Party
urged the Government to make
arrangements for women's work
when war work ended. The
Labour Party urged that the
national factories should be re-
tained and turned to peace-time
industry."

"No trade union has caused the
unemployment of women. The
simple truth is that the substitutes
are the first to go, and that the
dilutee woman labour is the first
to be dispensed with, as we always
knew it would be."

"The trade unions themselves are
greatly handicapped by the Govern-
ment delay in carrying out the
pledges they gave for the reinstatement
of trade union rules. Until
the unions see how the Govern-
ment propose to fulfil their
pledges it is impossible for them
to reconsider the position for the
future with reference to women
in industry."

Dr. Phillips takes the view
that preference will be given in
the old industries to the man
worker, whether a returned
soldier or not, and that the hope
for the woman worker lies in
her own special trades and in
new industries. The agitation

NEW PEACE BELLS FOR
THE ABBEY,KING AND QUEEN WITNESS
THE CASTING.

Westminster Abbey is to have
a complete octave of bells as a
peace memorial, and the King,
Queen, and Princess Mary paid
a visit to White chapel, recently,
to see the first of the bells cast
at the foundry of Messrs. Mears
and Stainback. Three new bells
are to be cast. There are already
six in the belfry, but one is weak
and out of tune.

The Royal party expressed very
keen interest both in the casting
operation and the history of the
firm, which has had an unbroken
existence in Whitechapel since
1579. When the bell metal had
been poured into the mould the
Queen and Princess Mary ex-
pressed a desire to imitate the
workmen. Two little moulds
were, therefore, prepared, into
which they poured the metal, an
operation which greatly interest-
ed and amused the employees
who had crowded round. These
bells will be presented to the
Queen and her daughter as
mementoes.

The King surprised the work-
men by his knowledge of their
craft. He had a long talk with
Mr. Dunwell, the foreman, who
has been with the firm over 35
years, and with Mr. Bert Oliver,
when family have had an un-
broken connection with the busi-
ness for well over 100 years.
Later Mr. Oliver, entertained the
Royal visitors to a display of
campanology and at the Queen's
request he played "Queen of the
Earth," and "Eileen Alannah."

The new bell cast will take the
place of an early 14th century
bell, which will be kept in the
Abbey as a relic.

One of the three new bells is
called "Pax." It is the King's
Peace Bell, and bears the title,
"The Lord of Hosts is with us."
The second will be called "Ruth,"
and will be inscribed, "There is
none other that fighteth for us."
The third, to be called "Faith,"
will bear the words "Thanks be
to God which giveth us the
victory."

Of the six bells in existence at
the Abbey the second and first
peals are dated 1583, the third
and fourth 1743, the fifth 1598,
and the sixth 1738.

As the Royal party left the
building they were given a great
send-off by an enthusiastic crowd
of East-Enders.

Both the King and the Queen
were interested in the history of
the firm, which was established
by Robert Mot, who had been a
bell founder at Reading. Ever
since its foundation the firm has
carried out repairs and cast bells
for the Abbey. Their Majesties
also displayed keen interest in
a bell cast by the firm in 1594 for
the Staplehurst parish church,
and which was sent back 300
years later for remoulding.

conducted by Lady Rhonda's
league is, she says, calculated to
lead to feelings of bitterness and
sex strife between men and
women workers.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL
POWER.A LAMENT BY THE
"ASAHI."

Japanese Commercial Power
on the Wane" is the title of a
Tokyo *Asahi* leader in which the
writer looks back on the activity
of the Japanese trade dur-
ing the war and contrasts
it with the gloomy prospect
of that trade at present.
How long the activity of the
Japanese foreign trade in the
East and the South Seas can be
kept up after the war depends on
how far Japanese traders can
resist the formidable influence
of the United States, who is
bent on carrying on operations
on a gigantic scale on the strength
of her vast wealth, and also
upon how successfully the in-
vasion of European goods march-
ing in great forces to the East
and the South Seas in order to
recover their lost market can be
checked. But in the case of
Japanese cotton fabrics in the
Indian market, for example, signs
of decline began to show
themselves immediately on the
conclusion of the armistice, and
if the export is
still continued it is only by force
of the momentum, as it were, as
it will be some time before
European goods appear in the
market. The same is the case
with the shipping trade. The
absolute power of Japanese
vessels in the South Seas,
which was acquired by their
activities during the war, is
being gradually under-
mined by the pressure bluntly
brought to bear by the Indian
Government in the interests of
British shipping. This interfering
policy of that Government
cannot but result in the ultimate
withdrawal of Japanese vessels
from Indian Waters. On the other
hand, a challenge has been
thrown down by American ship-
ping backed up by a huge capital.
The remark of Mr. Alexander, the
Chairman of the American-
Japanese Relations Commission,
to the effect that "the Pacific
Ocean is too extensive to be mono-
polised by any single country,"
and that of Mr. Lynch, the Vice-
Chairman of the San Francisco
Chamber of Commerce, to the
effect that "the Pacific problem
in future cannot be solved by
means of competition or rivalry,"
are really warnings in respect
of the position of this country in
the Pacific, and notices of the
impending American activities
there, although they may
sound as if they were
an overture for co-operation
between the United States
and Japan. In the light of these
facts, it is clear that each country
is now too eagerly engaged in
pushing their economic advan-
tages to the utmost to consider the
convenience of other Powers.
Should any country in these days
pause, wavering and irresolu-
tely looking right and left
and timorously studying the
humour of other Powers,
it will not be difficult to
foretell her ultimate fate.
India, China, and Siberia should
be the three great customers for
Japanese goods after the war as
a natural conclusion of the
economic efforts concentrated by
Japanese merchants in these
parts of the world during the war.
As a matter of fact, however,
laments the *Tokyo Asahi*,
the commercial power of
this country in the quarter
of the South Seas, of which
India is the centre, is being sub-
jected to hard pressure at every
turn, while on the other hand in
China—more especially in Man-
churia—a movement against
Japanese goods is going on on a
large scale. The law decreeing
the cancellation of Kerensky
notes, which was been unexpect-
edly issued by the Omsk Gov-
ernment, has dealt a fatal blow to
Japanese merchants having
business connections with that
part of the world. In this way,
Japan's commercial advance is
hindered and obstructed in every
direction. The authorities, how-
ever, seem to be oblivious of how
badly this country is now situated
economically, too preoccu-
ped as they are in catching at
the vision of abstract advantages
at the Peace Conference. The
Asahi has not heard that even
with reference to the recent
occurrences in the East and the
South Seas, which are so outrage-
ous and unilateral, any remedial
measures have been adopted
by the Government. Such being
the case it fears that whatever
Japan may reap and gather at
the Peace Conference, it will be
impossible to expect the economic
development and industrial pros-
perity of this country after the
war.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEW ONE-CENT PIECE.

Ottawa, March 20.—Sir Thomas White introduced a bill in the House of Commons here to-day to provide for the issue of a new one-cent piece much smaller than the present coin of that denomination. The present cent piece is about the size of a United States twenty-five-cent piece, and eighty of them weigh a pound. The new coin will be about the size of the United States cent, weighing fifty grains and running 140 to the pound.

U. S. POLITICS.

Republican organization for majority control over the next House of Representatives has been completed and Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming selected as floor leader. Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota as whip and Representative Winalow, Massachusetts; Moore, Pennsylvania; Longworth, Ohio; Madden, Illinois; and Dunn, New York, as the steering committee. Mr. Mondell was selected after Representative James R. Mann of Illinois refused to accept the post.

SINO-JAPANESE COLLISION AT TSINGTAU.

The *Hochi* publishes a Tsingtau dispatch stating that in a collision that occurred between Japanese and Chinese one Japanese was killed and two others injured. Two Chinese, who were arrested, are undergoing examination. It is stated that the "national meeting" which was arranged for the 10th instant by the Shantung Diplomatic Association was prohibited by the local Tsuchun, and a mass meeting of students was held instead in the afternoon. The incident referred to occurred towards evening and a large force of gendarmes and Chinese police are said to have been called out to quell the disturbance. The message does not tell of the circumstances under which the combat arose.

CANADA'S COAT OF ARMS.

The Canadian Government is considering adopting a new coat-of-arms for the Dominion one which shall represent all the provinces in the Confederation. The present coat of arms is representative of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick only, for those were the original provinces; and since it was adopted, in 1858, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia have entered the Federation, Manitoba has been constituted, and finally Saskatchewan and Alberta have been carved out of what were the Northwest Territories. When a design emblematic of these nine provinces has been chosen by the committee and approved by the Government it will be submitted to the Royal College of Heralds in England to be registered. A royal warrant declaring it the official arms of Canada will then be issued.

BRITAIN'S GRANT FOR ROADS.

To give a stimulus to a great scheme for the repair of roads and bridges throughout Great Britain, the Government has set aside £10,000,000—134 millions from the Road Improvement Fund, remainder to come from the Treasury. This amount will be used for grants to local authorities. A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* was informed that the notable points of the scheme are:—Reconstruction of 2,500 miles of road. Provision of 100,000 men. Two hundred bridges to be reconstructed. Transference of plant from France, where it has served for war uses. Release of pivotal men from the Army—including road surveyors, foremen, engine drivers, chief clerks, lorry drivers, and quarry men. Before the war Great Britain expended 18 millions every year on the roads, including three millions for repayment of loans.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$250,000.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$250,000 to the Morehouse Memorial Fund, which provides for aged and disabled Baptist ministers and missionaries, their wives and dependents, according to an announcement made by Mr. G. Howard Estey. Mr. Estey is chairman of the committee in charge of the Brooklyn end of the \$5,000,000 victory campaign being conducted by the National Committee of Northern Baptist Laymen. The fund was started by the late Henry Morehouse, of Brooklyn. Mr. Rockefeller's committee on benevolences has informed: Fred P. Haggard, national director of the campaign, that the \$250,000 gift will be increased to \$750,000 provided other Baptists in the North make up their quota of the fund.

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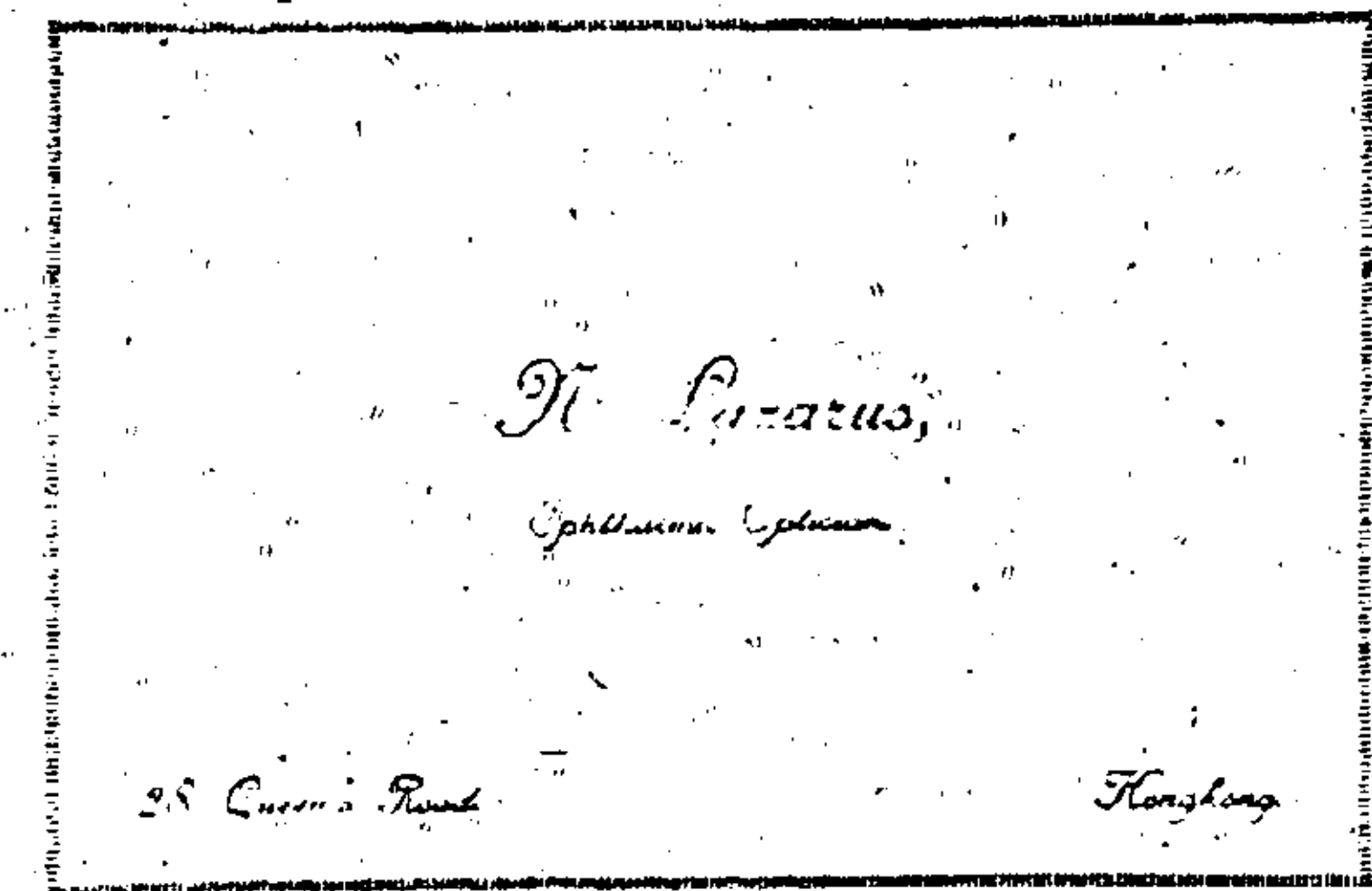
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JAPAN'S AIMS.

ARE THEY MISUNDERSTOOD?

San Francisco, April 7.—Understanding in the Western world of Japan's aims in the Orient would dissipate the distrust felt in some quarters against that nation, said Kotaro Mochizuki, member of the Japanese Parliament and editor of the *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly* of Tokyo, in a statement to the Associated Press. Misunderstanding now is causing much agitation against Japan, he said.

Mr. Mochizuki is considered an expert on economic questions in his own country. He has been the avowed opponent of the present Japanese Cabinet and its predecessor. He left San Francisco last night for Washington, New York and other Eastern cities en route for Paris and London to study world conditions.

Mr. Mochizuki is an enemy of secret diplomacy, he stated, and favours the open diplomacy America has demanded. "The olden secrecy bred suspicion, distrust, and hatred," he said. "Duplicity was its keynote. Japan took its lessons in that school, but I once warned our nation against this out-of-date diplomacy."

Japan's aims in the Orient were outlined in Mr. Mochizuki's statement as being for the good of the Orient as well as for Japan. He said:

"Japan annexed Korea ten years ago. Some time in the future, no one can at present forecast the exact time, Korea will be allowed self-government. The Korean and Manchurian situation was the cause of two wars for Japan. Without Korea as a bulwark against other nations, Japan's safety always would be precarious."

Of the situation concerning China and Japan, Mr. Mochizuki said: "Japan's position in China is not aimed for the domination of that country. Rather it is our policy to make the country free for everybody. Through the treacheries of former diplomacy China was being partitioned among the European nations, such as Africa has been. In this way China would have lost its influence in its own country. Other nations outside a very few would be barred from trade. Japan was among the latter."

The Japanese economist then told of plans being made for American and Japanese capital combining to open up Chinese markets for the betterment of both. "Japan wants what all the world wants—a fair deal," the statement declared. "Our request for the former German possessions in the Orient is no different from those of England and France in other spheres. Japan is not asking more than others ask. It does want to be guided by the doctrines of fair play which America is seeking for all the world. These American doctrines have caused a revolutionary mental change in the world which we believe in. Japan is democratic. It wants the democratic aims understood."

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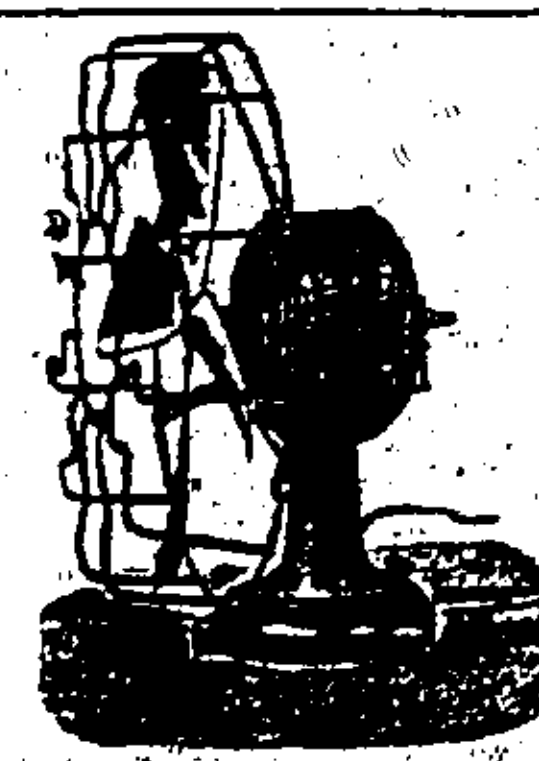
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BIRTH.

BRANCH.—On May 24th, at Government Civil Hospital, to Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Branch, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Next year, the United States will be in the throes of a Presidential election which will arouse world-wide interest. President Wilson, who was returned as the Democratic nominee both in 1912 and 1916, holds office until March, 1921, but his successor is due to be chosen in November of next year. The Conventions, are due to take place next June, and although that is still some way ahead, political circles in the States are busy sizing up the chances of the various possible aspirants for the Presidency. There has not been much comment in the American papers yet to show who the Democrats may pin their faith in, though it seems to be generally agreed that President Wilson will not run again.

It is a somewhat strange fact that whilst President Wilson can find plenty of admirers outside his own country, in the United States he has lost a deal of his former favour. As an American put it the other day "Wilson stock is rapidly declining." That is partly attributable to the fact that he went to Paris, by no means with the unanimous consent of the people, who regarded this act as hardly in line with American traditions, from many standpoints. Then, since the unfortunate dispute over the Fiume question, President Wilson has lost the confidence of many who were even reconciled to his going to Europe. These see in the rupture with Italy a sorry consequence of what they regard as intermeddling in European politics. So it comes about that in the States President Wilson has rather fallen back in popular favour, and it is doubtful whether he could be persuaded to make a bid for re-election. Indeed, from what we read and hear, expectations are of an unprecedented Republican triumph in the coming election. The Republicans are talking of a veritable avalanche, which may even spread to some of the Democratic strongholds. As yet, party issues are not too well defined, but there appears to be every probability that the chief divergences will be on business and labour questions and other issues arising out of conditions created by the war.

Of late, there has been a great deal done towards re-uniting the various elements in the Republican Party and so strengthening the Party as a whole. Had the late Colonel Roosevelt lived, it is possible that he would have been nominated to lead the re-united Republican forces. But his death caused an interruption of schemes which were well forward, and now it is doubtful who the candidate will be. We have seen mentioned a host of names, including those of Judge Hughes (who opposed President Wilson at the last election), Mr. Taft, Governor Lowden, Senators Lodge, Harding, Knox, Johnson, Poindexter and Borah, as being likely to figure in the primaries, but there are many who think it possible that a military man will be decided upon. In this latter connection, the names of General Pershing and Major General Leonard Wood are spoken of, and if it came to a choice of either of these, the probability is that the latter would be selected, as he is generally admitted to be a strong man of many parts. However, we must wait and see, for it is a long time yet before the nominations will be actually made.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

GERMAN ANGER.

The Germans appear to be in a very excited and angry mood, if we are to judge by the telegrams which came to hand yesterday concerning the demonstrations held in Berlin. Over forty gatherings to protest against the peace terms were held, and it became necessary for the Socialists, Herr Schiedemann, to warn the public against rash acts. In one place, indeed, the members of the Entente Mission were harangued, and one German urged the crowd to fetch them out and thrash them. Only police and military intervention prevented an attack on the hotel where the Missioners were staying. Later on, the demonstrators indulged in a lot of angry shouting, crying "Down with England," "Down with Clemenceau," "Down with Wilson," and the like. What good purpose these noisy individuals imagine they were serving by such senseless proceedings we should like to know. The Independents appear to have been a little more reasonable, for whilst protesting against the Peace Treaty they declared that it must be signed, but hoped that the international proletariat would secure its speedy revision. Anyhow, the Germans, or the better informed of them at least, probably realise that they have nothing to gain by thinking to refuse to sign and accept the terms. If they jib, they know full well what to expect, for the Allies are fully prepared to deal with such an emergency. If they are wise in their day and generation, they will do precisely what Germany expected her past enemies to do—sign the Treaty and have done with it.

A CONTRAST.

The Austrians, apparently, are going a more sensible way about the ordeal of concluding peace with their victors. We know what the German peace delegates behaved like when they got to Versailles—how they were rudeness personified and had the audacity to tell the Allies that they shared the guilt of the war with Europe in general. The Austrians, however, came in a rather different mood, and we are informed that the chief delegate's speech was a brief and tactful utterance and that he was delegated to meet and treat the French officials with friendly courtesy. There are enemies and enemies, and that fact is worth keeping in mind, when we think of the Germans and the Austrians. Austria's mistake lay in getting entangled with the German militarists and giving ear to their ambitious dreams of world conquest. The French and the British too can look with some measure of charitableness on the Austrians where it would not be possible in the case of the Germans. The latter, after all, were the predominant partners in the alliance; theirs was the planning of schemes for enslaving other nations for the benefit of the Teutons.

THE CHIEF SINNER.

Germany had long made up her mind to make direct assaults on France and England, and to seek to wipe them off the face of the map. The French lived in over-present dread of the German menace, whilst England and America too now know that if France had ever been "finished off" it would be their turn next. The Austrians were rather in the position of aiders and abettors in these designs, though it is true they also held ideas of aggrandisement at the expense of other nations. Besides all this, it is at Germany's door that we have to lay the blame for so many wanton acts of barbarity committed during the war. Poison-gas, Zeppelins and U-boats, with all that they did; were the instruments in which the Huns delighted and by the use of which they hoped to secure victory. Austria followed suit in part, it is true. But the Germans were the biggest sinners and the instigators of such methods of warfare. Austria has sinned, admittedly; she must be punished. But her crimes are not a tithe of those for which the Germans must be held responsible.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

GYMKHANA POSTPONED.

An express issued this morning states that owing to inclement weather, the Polo Gymkhana arranged for to-day has been postponed to Wednesday afternoon next, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

DAY BY DAY.

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The Howitt-Phillips Co. left to-day by the s.s. Dilwara.

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We hear that there is a decrease in the price of gasoline in Hongkong. This will be good news to motorists.

Mr. E.V.D. Parr is gazetted an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during Mr. Holloak's absence.

Col. A. Chapman, V.D. is to act as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department whilst Mr. W. J. Titcher is on leave.

"An Ex-Kowloon Resident"—Thanks for your letter. We shall deal with the complaint in our Kowloon Notes on Friday next.

To celebrate the golden jubilee of the foundation of the Convent, the St. Francis Convent, Wanchai, is holding a reception and concert to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of four lbs of iron from the Naval Yard. There was, however, another charge held in pickle for him, and he has been remanded until Monday.

The China Mail S.S. Co., is in receipt of a telegram from its San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. China arrived at that port on May 17th, in accordance with schedule.

"What do you mean by loafing about from 11 o'clock in the morning at Statue Pier, teaching small boys to play chess?" exclaimed Mr. R. E. Lindsell when a Chinese was charged with four others for street gambling and obstruction on Statue Pier. The truth is that they wanted to make money by the quickest method. They came out of Court the poorer by \$5 each.

There was a large attendance at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar, held at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, yesterday. A number of useful articles were disposed of. The sale was organised by Mrs. Griffin and she was ably assisted by Mesdames Kennedy, White, Robinson, Rosser and Anderson and Misses Stone, Rosser, Pearce, Murphy, Ogilvie and George.

The interpreter in Mr. R. O. Hutchison's Court was this morning hard put to it in teaching a witness to take the oath. The witness wore an idiotic smile and glowered blankly on the interpreter. Finally, after what was a long period, understanding came, though feebly, and the story he related was as follows: He was yesterday lying in his bed in his house at Tsat Tze Mu; when a thief came in and stole a pair of trousers which was hanging on the mosquito net. A constable gave evidence of how he received the thief into his arms whilst he was running away. After hearing both versions of the affair, the Magistrate passed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour on the thief.

Information received by the Police has led to their arresting a Chinese who was found armed with a fully loaded revolver, at Temple Street, Yaumatei, at 9 o'clock last night. The Chinese was completely taken by surprise and offered no resistance. The explanation he gave to the Police was that he had bought the revolver for a friend. As to the reason for it being fully loaded, he also had a plausible explanation. With a poor estimation for the intelligence of the Hongkong Police, he blandly told them that he loaded the revolver to show to his friend that the bullets fitted perfectly with their chambers. As Sergeant Murphy said, the Police are not inclined to agree with him in this latter statement. He will assuredly get a big dose of imprisonment, but in the meantime, he has been remanded in order that the Police may delve into his past history.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending June 2, 1894.)

"FOOT AND MOUTH" DISEASE.

May 23th.—We are exceedingly sorry to observe that a very serious case of "foot and mouth" disease has suddenly developed itself in the columns of the *Daily Press*—vide this morning's issue of that most nauseating and idiotic burlesque on intelligent journalism.

Latest gem of originality from the brilliant intellect which runs the *Hongkong Daily Press*.—The people who are leaving the Colony for Canton in a panic are in reality jumping from the frying pan into the fire. After this—well, something that will electrify our morning contemporary before many weeks are over. The Wyndham Street Directors of public opinion are evidently specialists—that is they carry their brains in the heels of their boots.

MIRACLE CURES.

According to the *Presbyterian Journal* in Mongolia the missionary is often asked to perform impossible and ridiculous cures. One man asks to be made fat, another to be made clever, another wishes to be cured of hunger, another to have his taste for tobacco or whisky taken away, while almost everybody would like to have his skin made white, like the foreigner. The missionary who supplied all this to the *Presbyterian Journal* is a credit to his cloth.

PURITANIC LEGISLATURE.

"No woman shall appear on the stage unless she be clad in a dress the skirts of which do not open at the side, and descend to within four inches of the ground, and the waist of the dress shall be so constructed as not to expose any part of the bust. And no woman shall appear in visible lights, nor engage in public in any exhibition of high kicking, or fan, serpentine, hip or skirt dancing." That is a clause from a bill for the suppression of indecency in Public Performances now before the Massachusetts (U.S.) Legislature.

A NOVEL PLEA.

Drunkenness as a plea for the non-fulfilment of a contract has, says the *Strait Times* of May 16th, been successfully pleaded in the Supreme Court of Singapore. Mr. Justice Law has decided that you cannot at law compel the fulfilment of a contract that was made at a time when one of the contracting parties was drunk. The obligation to fulfil a contract of that nature is almost entirely at the option of the party who was drunk at the time it was made.

JAPANESE GIRLS SMUGGLED IN BOXES.

May 20th.—Shortly before the Northern Pacific Mail Co's steamship Tacoma sailed from Yokohama for Victoria, B.C., on the 18th inst., considerable excitement was caused by the accidental discovery that a number of Japanese girls had been smuggled on board in boxes.

TREASON!

May 30th.—For the heinous crime of having scribbled on a portrait of the Mikado, a young school teacher is now awaiting his trial in Japan, presumably for high treason. This incident is on all fours with that of the Prussian recruit, arrested and committed the other day for having Socialist mottoes tattooed on his body.

THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

The most noteworthy feature in connection with the epidemic now raging, worse than ever in our midst, is, as stated in our last issue, the fact of Private Lockley of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who has been engaged in the cleaning operations in the infected districts, having been removed to the Hygieia, suffering from a slight attack of bubonic plague. To-day, however, two more privates of the same regiment, engaged in similar arduous work, were taken ill, while on special duty in Tai-Ping-Shan and were at once sent in Rickshaws to the garrison hospital.

THE CORONET.

A SENSATIONAL FILM.

Darwin's theory that we humans have evolved from the ape has been the cause of much dispute. His viewpoint has secured many adherents, and incidentally, many disbelievers, who scoff at the idea. But whatever view may be the right one, an acquaintance with Edgar Burroughs' story of "Tarzan and the Apes" will help all interested in the question to form an opinion.

Burroughs' story is too well-known to require much explanation here. Suffice it to say that in it he contrives to place the human being and the ape in a juxta-position. The story by its illustration of the remarkable contrast of primitiveness and modernity, has won widespread fame.

The wide success commanded by the book has encouraged the National Film Corporation to make a long step forward in its enterprises by reproducing the story on the screen. The film has since fully justified its existence, and the money it cost, by the great success it has secured wherever it has been screened.

To obtain the local colour and atmospheric detail which would be in tune with the psychology of the play, the producers had at great cost and not a little personal danger to themselves, taken to the course of producing the film in the midst of the Brazilian jungles. The scenery is not dissimilar to that of "Darkest Africa," where the occurrences in Burroughs' book took place. In the photoplay one is shown the forest in all its primitiveness, the luxuriant vegetation, typical of tropical forests, with its tangled creepers, parasite plants and all the beauties of Nature which go to form our conception of Eden as it was to our first ancestors. Cannibals, beasts, snakes, monkeys, and all the denizens of the forest, are all there to be seen and gazed at. Last, but not least, we are shown Tarzan, the King of the Apes, but in reality a human being who had been carried away by the apes in his infancy and brought up in Ape-land. In his tender years, he is nursed by the apes, grows up to be wonderfully like them, distinguishable only by his lack of the covering which Nature has provided for his adopted brethren. As he grows older, his human instinct tells him he belongs entirely to another order of animals from the apes. With this realisation, the stages by which he ascended from the lower into the higher order of animals are shown. The first understanding that he is superior to all creatures comes when he becomes possessed of a dagger. With this weapon Tarzan becomes master of the beasts, and years later, when he has grown into a giant, but is still a savage, we see him exulting in his strength in an encounter with a lion which he kills, Samson-like, with his hands. Pathos is in the situation when Tarzan is seen in a frenzy of grief when the old ape, the only mother he knows, lies dying in his arms.

Meanwhile in far-off England, in the aristocratic home which should have Tarzan's by right of birth, his cousin is brought up, pampered and made much of, and rendered effeminate by the comforts which civilization and money give. In striking contrast is the life led by Tarzan who finds simple pleasure among his brute companions, a child of the wild, a savage it is true, but still a man, imbued with all the instincts and sentiments which mould a noble nature.

In securing "Tarzan and the Apes" for the Coronet for Monday next, Mr. Ray has an eye for the public taste. The story is in eight-reels. It powerfully grips the imagination, and teems with instructive points for adults and children alike. Only one opinion can be formed by the public on the film. It is "wonderfully wonderful."

AERIAL FEAT.

The first successful airplane flight across the Sierra Nevada was completed on March 22, when four De Havilland machines, piloted by Mather Field aviators, landed at Carson City. They crossed the mountains at a height of 14,000 feet. Planes are not a common sight in Nevada, and people pursued them frantically in automobiles, hoping to be in at the finish. The army fliers were commissioned officers, and a sergeant had been prepared to rise to 15,000 feet if necessary.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Neither in victory nor in defeat does a German sense of humour rise conspicuously. When the Entente armistice terms were first submitted to the German delegates, one of them exclaimed in horror, "This is as bad as Brest-Litovsk!" or, in other words, "You are just as cruel in victory as we tried to be." To-day the "farocious policy of revenge" practiced by the the Allies is attributed chiefly to France, whose statesmen recognize that France has received a mortal blow and that in ten or twenty years Germany, however reduced in territory now, would be twice as strong as France. That is to say, "we protest against the policy of revenge pursued by this person whom we have assassinated, though his inevitable demise is still a matter of a few days." If French imperialist propaganda wished to justify its severest demands, it need only circulate this German protest against the vindictive policy of a France which has suffered a mortal blow. Fortunately for the world, and for Germany itself, the German assault upon France has not been fatal.

The mutilations in telegraphy are rather awful, but in language like Japanese and Chinese, where the number of sounds is strictly limited, the mistakes possible on the telephone are perhaps more embarrassing. Osaka papers, as everybody knows, get all their news from Tokyo by telephone, as they at least know when the message is passing by this means, while a telegram handed in is lost until it reappears at the other end (if it ever does) in the Department's own good time. One of these telephonic dispatches was so badly misheard the other day that the Osaka *Jiji* published a statement in big type that his Majesty the Emperor has made a grant of ¥100,000 to Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister to Japan, who has been so badly hurt during a visit to Peking by indignant students. What his Majesty had really done was to make a special grant to the Royal capital which was celebrating the coming of age of the Crown Prince. It would probably be against all the rules of diplomatic etiquette for a monarch to make such a present to a foreign Minister, but our Japanese contemporary evidently thought that Mr. Chang has suffered much in Japan's cause and was a fitting recipient for so signal a mark of Imperial favour.

In the United States women have the privilege of serving on juries. The other day during the luncheon adjournment in a case before the Supreme Court, this conversation was overheard between two women jurors—"I just hate the lawyer with the moustache." "I do too." Verdict was given for the plaintiff and as the defendant's barrister was the only one in the case at whiskered, he based an appeal on the strength of his colloquy between the jurywomen. The reply of the Court is worth quoting as an example of legal humour—"It is not made clear whether the two women jurors were voicing a malice towards counsel for appellant and made reference to his moustache as a mark of identification, or were only innocently voicing the old-age prejudice against the hirsute adornment of the face which some of the sex have nursed ever since the days of Delilah. Then, again, we can almost take judicial notice of the fact that the present generation is extravagant of speech. Terms in young ladies' seminaries, and even college careers, have sometimes netted no more in the way of a vocabulary or in power of expression than 'I just hate.' 'I just love,' 'It is perfectly grand,' 'It is perfectly lovely,' or 'perfectly terrible'—terms applied without reference to real emotion, and to things animate and inanimate, from marsh mallows to men and from breakfast foods to works of art. If we were justified in relying upon our observations of human nature, we would question that part of the affidavits wherein it is alleged that the 'other disciple' of the court assented, saying 'she did, too,' for it is more likely that she manifested her approbation with the more familiar words, 'I should say.' No prejudice is reflected in the verdict. Prejudice against client or counsel is a thing to be inquired into on voir dire, and we cannot think that the two jurors would have counsel to the extent of least penalizing his client for coming to trial, and for a condition so easily removed."

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EMPIRE DAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

forgot their duty one towards the other. There was bound to be trouble and it had come in, the most terrible, most frightful war the world had ever known, but thank God again that war was now almost finished. It had cost the world millions in men. Millions of the best lives in the world, but it had opened their eyes. They knew their faults and they prayed earnestly to God that their goodness would secure a just and lasting peace. If they made a peace as righteous and noble as their soldiers had fought it would be a better world which those boys and girls would grow up to. A better world than they had ever known before, if they built up a peace on righteousness and not greed. If they followed the teachings of Christ there would be no need for strikes or for foolish wars. It was a difficult subject but he would try to deal with it simply. The boys and girls were going out into the world, to earn their livings. They would shortly become citizens, either of the British Empire or of the Chinese Republic. Perhaps some of them would attain high positions in the world. He asked them to go away from this service with this fact impressed on their hearts, that no nation or Empire could ever hope to flourish for very long unless it was based on righteousness as Jesus Christ taught it. They would have their opportunity of doing something which no one else could do. They would want to make money. That was right and natural if it was honestly, earnestly wisely spent. They would want power and position. That was very good too, if it was used not for their own glorification but to help other people. All these things were right but there was one thing they needed to cultivate. That was that if they wanted to serve their country they must love their fellow men. For this, next to the love of God, was the most important thing in the world. If some of them had had it more sincerely in the nations of Europe there would not have been this war.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

There was a large gathering of pupils of the Catholic Schools at the service held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Bishop Pozzoni, addressing the children, said:—Dear Children,—Once more it is my privilege to address you on Empire Day. When we were gathered here last year to thank Almighty God for the protection which He had extended to the British Empire, the days were indeed dark and stormy and it almost appeared at times as if the forces of Evil were to prevail over those who were fighting to establish the reign of Right and Justice in this world. In the midst of our great anxieties we placed our trust in God, and to-day we are here full of joy and thankfulness for the glorious victory which has at last, we fondly hope, ended all war and secured peace among the nations for ever. There were terrible days during the war when it sometimes almost seemed that our enemies' boast was about to be realised, that England's day had come, and that the moment of her disintegration was at hand. Almighty God has not willed it so. Out of this appalling war the British Empire emerges greater and grander than ever, full of renewed energy, the recognised champion of mankind. Let us therefore thank God to-day with all our hearts, and let us pray to Him that as He in His mercy protected the British Empire through the storm and stress of this greatest of all

wars, so may He guide her destinies and enlighten the moulders of her policies during the long years of peace; may she be strong in the loyalty of her Dominions, in the unity of purpose, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice of all her far-flung people, and in the indomitable energy and valour of her sons. May Almighty God maintain her as the champion of the true liberties of mankind; may He guard her and her people from the pernicious influences of Bolshevism, for to her do the nations look as the enemy of oppression and terrorism in every form. Let us pray to-day that we may be good and loyal citizens, always faithful in our observance to the laws that are framed for our material comfort and protection as well as for our spiritual welfare, and ever rendering a proper respect and obedience to those in authority. For thus, dear children, can you best show that you really desire to become good citizens and prove your love and loyalty to the country. The great philosopher Aristotle has taught us that in this way can we manifest our love and loyalty to our motherland in the most acceptable form. You should abhor all selfishness and that form of freedom which is more correctly termed licence; you should endeavour to become perfect in the practice of virtue, more diligent in your studies, healthier and stronger in your bodies, and more generous to others. Remember that, the selfish youth who denies nothing to himself denies everything to others. His parents are sacrificed, their advice is scorned and their admonitions spurned; his studies are neglected, his teachers scoffed at, and the poor and suffering are despised by him. My dear children, if there be among you any who would endeavour to entice you to be selfish, to satisfy your desires even at the price of violating God's commandments, fly from them and seek your friends only among those who are prompted by a spirit of respect for and submission to their superiors, who are pious and faithful in the practice of their holy religion, who uphold discipline in classroom, in the playground, and who are ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy, the suffering, and the oppressed. Be persuaded dear children, and be ever mindful of the fact that the more you submit yourselves to a faithful obedience, the more earnest you are in the discharge of your duties towards religion and society, at home, in school, and elsewhere, the more unselfish you are, and the more generous for the sake of those in need, and the more you restrain yourselves in thought, word, and deed from all that is evil, the happier will you be, through life, and the more useful will you be to society and to your country. While your hearts are young and your senses active, while youth is generous and attractive, while your souls have the charm and freshness of early morning, draw nearer to God, and love Him as faithful servants. Thus will you grow into manhood fortified by God's holy grace, worthy members of society, and honourable citizens of the mighty Empire under whose flag it is your very great privilege to live.

"MADE IN JAPAN."

The Chinese are boycotting things Japanese, and this is how they do it says the N. C. Daily News. A Chinese stepped into a large local store run by his own nationals and tendered a paper dollar in payment for a hand basin. The note was refused because it was Japanese and a silver dollar was accepted in its stead. When the purchaser arrived home and looked at the bottom of his basin he was surprised to read: "Made in Japan."

PRESS CONGRESS.

TO MEET NEXT YEAR.

The date for the assembling of the Press Congress of the World which had been tentatively set for November 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice in the World's War, has been re-set for 1920, the exact month and day to be definitely determined and announced later.

The new date was decided upon by the Executive Committee of the Congress following conference with, and approval of, the New South Wales Government.

The sessions will be held at Sydney, and the programme carried out as originally planned.

Re-setting the date was made necessary because of conditions that could not be foreseen at the time the 1919 date was chosen. The chief reasons which caused the committee to take the action it did were: first, the existence of congested ocean transportation conditions which made travel unusually expensive and difficult until war-time control of shipping ceases, as it will probably do toward the end of the year; second, that politically, socially, and economically, the great nations of Europe to which the Congress look for a large measure of active membership have developed an unrest not foreseen when the conclusion of the armistice was made the starting point for convening the Congress, an unrest which will doubtless be allayed after the adjournment of the Peace Conference; and, third, the outbreak of influenza in Australia, fortunately so far in a mild form, but likely to recur at the end of this year, and the virulence of the epidemic in Europe and in the East, forecasting possibilities of quarantine and other annoyances and delays for overseas travellers.

As soon as peace is signed, and shipping released to normal conditions, the date during 1920 at which the Congress will be convened in Sydney will be definitely announced and made absolute.

"SAVE THE DEAD!"

WHY CHINESE WILL NOT SAVE DROWNING MEN.

Kanchow, April 30.—A few days ago in a country town during a time of heavy rain, hearing a noise, I looked out on the river. A ferry boat had just started to cross the swollen stream when a man the worse for drink, had slipped and tumbled in. Another little boat below was hailed to catch him, but missed, although the man was right against the edge of the boat. The current being swift, in a moment he was far down the stream. They then turned the boat and made after him, and getting near they tried to "lasso" him as his head bobbed up above the water. This also failed, but in a few minutes they succeeded in getting him into the boat still alive but far gone. Next day, however, he was all right.

It was an exciting moment with a few dozen people on shore and aloft all shouting instructions or imprecations to or at the two men in the boat.

Inquiry reveals the fact that they saved him against their wishes, fatalism, of course, coming in. The Demon decided to have that man that day and they, by rescuing him deprived that "Being" of his just prey, therefore he, according to their thinking, will have a try at them in the near future. I noticed after the event, that the boat immediately departed down stream not daring to appear again there, until such time as the wrong is forgotten.

A day or two after I was crossing the river and asked the ferryman about it. He was quite jocular over the affair, and poked fun at the men being afraid of the Drowning Kwei and yet without thinking about it had got themselves into bad repute with the Strangling Kwei, a hint at the failure of their attempt to "lasso" the poor fellow. They have a saying that they "Only save Dead men not Living ones." N. C. Daily News.

JAPANESE GUILTY OF MURDER.

Towson, Md., March 20.—Dr. Norbu Ishida, the Japanese alienist, to-day was found guilty of first degree murder for the killing of Dr. George B. Wolf, an associate. Chief Justice Burke sentenced Dr. Ishida to life imprisonment.

NOTICES.

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	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT. 21st June at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SAT. 19th July at 11 p.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	FRI. 30th May at noon.
	*Yokohama M. T. 12,340	SAT. 14th June at noon.
LONDON & Antwerp via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED. 25th June at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	*Kosoku Maru T.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	*Rangoon M. T. 11,540	WED. 25th June.

On the 28th May, 1919, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd., will commence its regular service to the East and South Seas. The company's fleet consists of 10 steamers, 10 cargo ships, and 10 tugboats. The company's headquarters are in Tokyo, Japan. The company's ships are known for their speed, safety, and comfort. The company's service to the East and South Seas is one of the most important in the world. The company's ships are known for their speed, safety, and comfort. The company's service to the East and South Seas is one of the most important in the world.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
SIBERIA MARU	24th May, from Yokohama.	18th June.
PERSIA MARU	26th June.	20th July.
KOREA MARU	28th July.	21st Aug.
TERIO MARU	30th Aug.	23rd Sept.
SHINYU MARU	1st Oct.	25th Oct.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE by TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers.
Leave Hongkong.
KYO MARU
18th July.
SEIYO MARU
4th Nov.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.
T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA

S.S. "SOERAKARTA"

Will be despatched as above on or about
May, 31st, 1919.

For freight apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN
Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
June 14th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice-House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP. Steamer "BASSANO" Sailing
For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OIL FUEL FOR THE JAPANESE NAVY.

A message from Kure to the Asahi says that the work of constructing big tanks for crude petroleum was started by the Japanese Navy on April 1st at Hitosemura in Hiroshima prefecture, about 5 miles south-west of Kure. It is said that the work is on such a colossal scale that twenty years will be occupied in its completion. According to the present scheme, the whole work is divided into three stages, seven years being allotted to the first stage. This stage will be purely preparatory. It consists in levelling a considerable hill and reclaiming 600,000 square metres of sea-shore, so that a large tract of ground, totalling 1,800,000 square metres in extent, may be secured. The sum of Yen 2,600,000 being estimated for the cost of the work. On this ground about a dozen big tanks are to be provided. It is explained that this gigantic work has been necessitated by the adoption by the Japanese Navy of the big-warship and big-gun principle. In consequence of the adoption of this principle it is expected that the size of super-dreadnoughts to be constructed in future will increase to 40,000 tons, and engines of over 2,500 horse-power will have to be installed. The use of coal as fuel on such ships would be fraught with many inconveniences, and the cruising radius is much smaller with coal than with oil fuel. This consideration is said to have convinced the naval authorities of the necessity of substituting crude petroleum for coal, culminating in the starting of the present gigantic work near Kure.

THE EX-KAISER.

WHY HE ABDICATED.

Berlin, Saturday, April 5.—While admitting there was a difference of opinion among German generals as to the practicability of fighting to maintain the Imperial regime in November, Count Schulerberg, commander of the Guards Regiment, maintains in an article on the abdication of Emperor William, published in the Freiheit, that there were enough loyal troops to have marched on Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne and put down the revolution. The Count says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Groener, Prussian War Minister, would not assume the responsibility for such a move, however, arguing that things had gone too far and that only the abdication of Emperor William could save the situation. The Emperor, he says, was emphatic in declaring he did not desire a civil war and that he would not call upon the army to engage in such a conflict. Internal conditions becoming worse, William at length agreed to Count Schulerberg's advice to abdicate as Emperor, but not as King of Prussia. Field Marshal von Hindenburg endorsed this course, but in the opinion of Gen. Groener it was too late, although it might have saved the situation two weeks earlier. In the meantime there came rumours from Berlin of the imminence of civil war, and street fighting was actually begun there. Finally the Imperial Chancellor telegraphed that civil war might break out at any moment if the abdication was not announced at once.

Hurried conferences were held by the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the leading generals, the article says. One of the commanders asserted there was a feeling among the generals that the entire army could not be depended upon in case of civil war. To this Count Schulerberg says he replied: "No soldier would break his oath to the colours."

"The oath to the colours and the Supreme War Lord is only an idea," was the rejoinder of Gen. Groener.

At this moment Admiral von Hintze, the Foreign Minister, entered with a menacing message from Berlin and tendered his resignation. William then consented to abdicate as Emperor, but insisted on retaining his office as King of Prussia and head of the army. The Imperial Chancellor had in the meantime, however, announced the abdication without waiting for the Emperor's formal declaration. Count Schulerberg says that William's flight to Holland was due to pressure brought to bear on him by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Groener.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	To
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow 25th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kiukiang 25th May at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupei 27th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Teian 27th May at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chengtu 28th May at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, } N'OHWANG & TTSIN }	Huichow 18th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning 29th May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse 1st June at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow 3rd June at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming 3rd June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang 5th June at noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong May 24, 1919

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlmaroek	Java	In port	24th May	Shanghai
Tijlhalap	Java	23rd May	28th May	Japan
Tijlwillow	Japan	23rd May	30th May	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
Telephone No. 1574.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Guinnebaug	J. Medina	FRI. 23rd May at 10 a.m.
Malta	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 27th May at 1 p.m.
Malong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 30th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via Chefoo	Cheongshing	Sat. 24th May at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Tungshing	Sun. 25th May at noon.
MANILA	Yuenana	Mon. 26th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Tues. 27th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed. 28th May at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri. 30th May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 30th May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat. 31st May at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong, when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, leaving up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Luchow, Tientsin and other ports calling at Swatow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
Telephone No. 215.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK Thursday
June 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

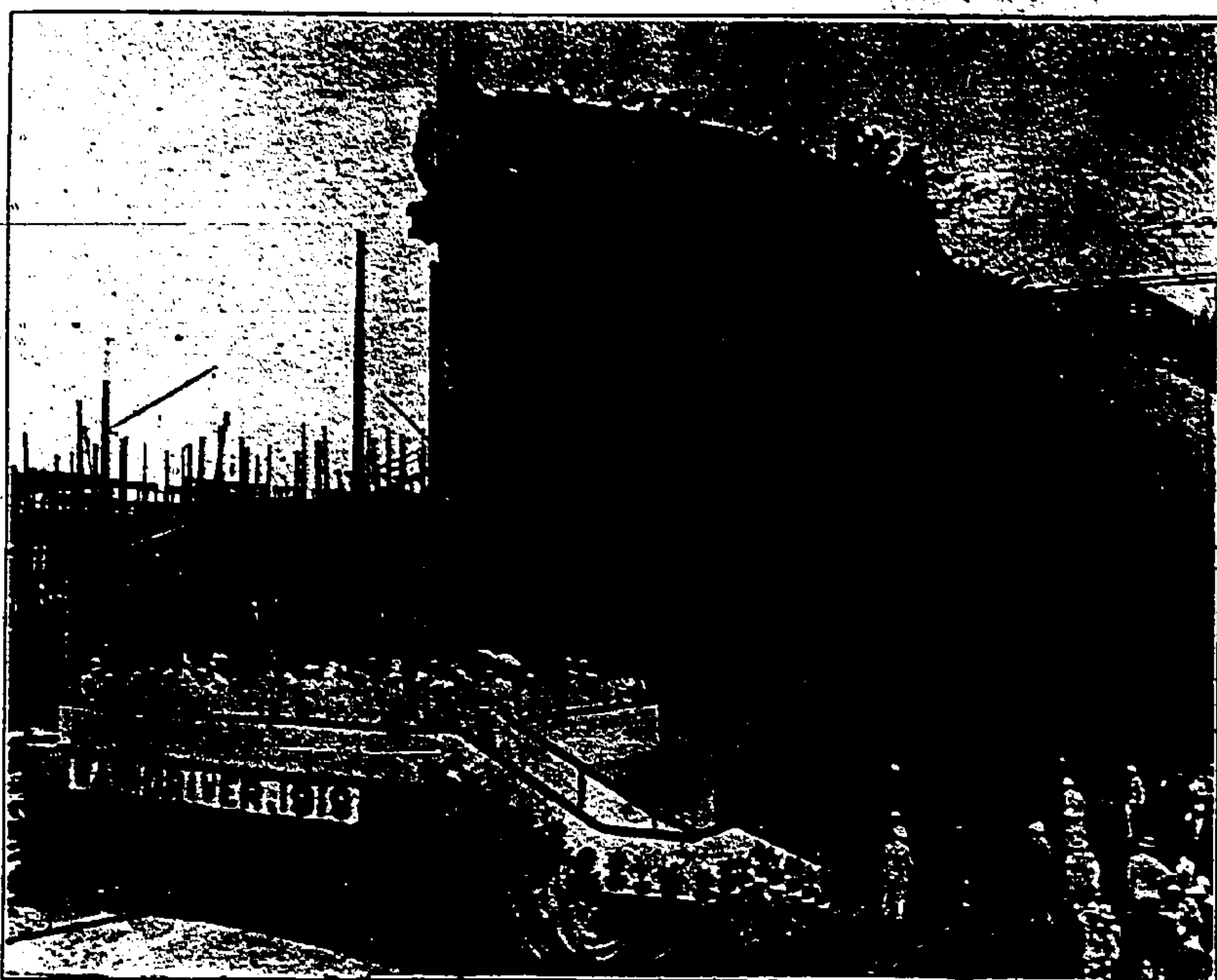


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Launch of the s.s. War Driver at Taikoo.

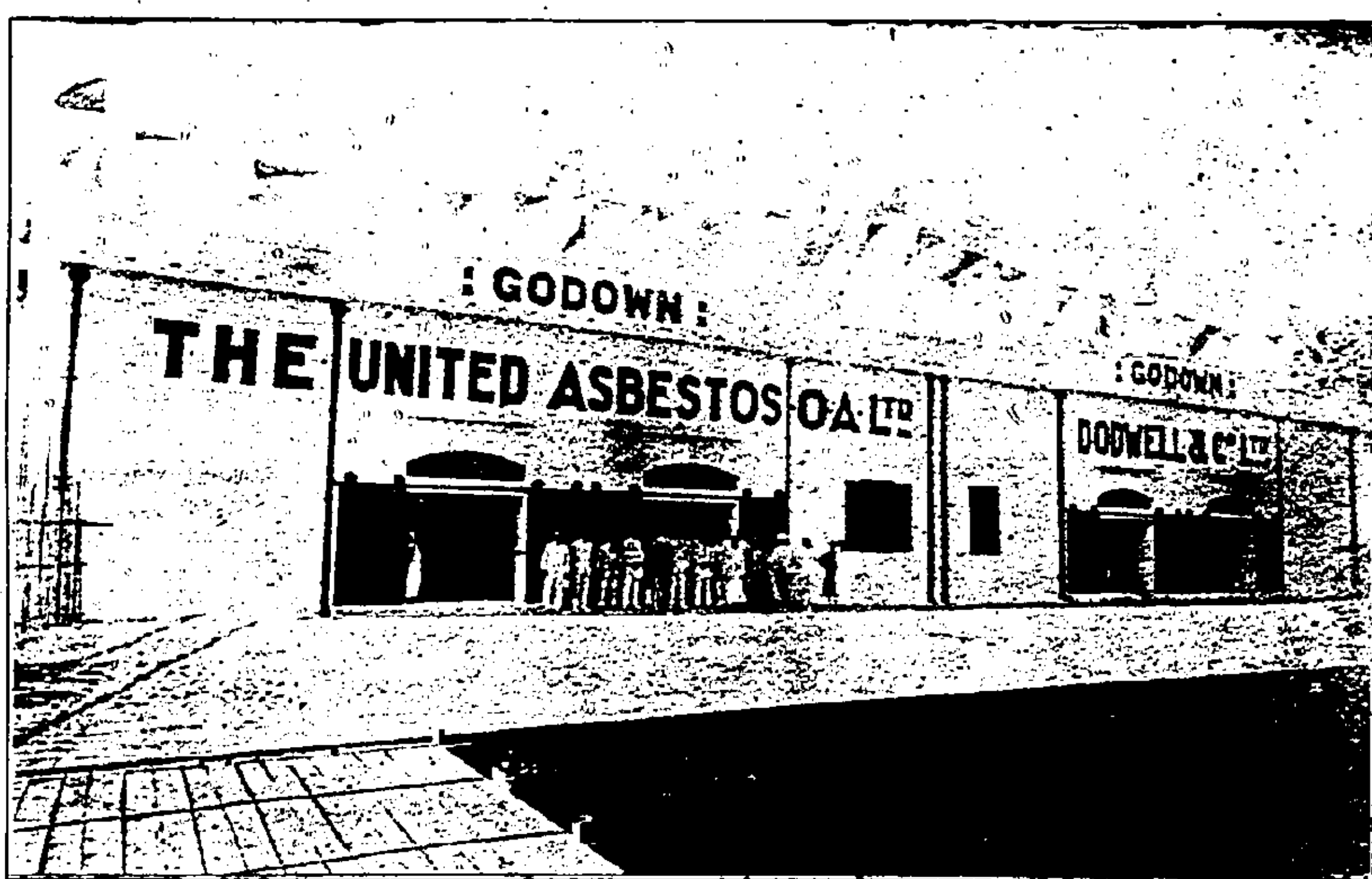


Photo: Mee Cheong.

New Godowns at Tai-kok-tsui, erected for the joint use of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., and Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

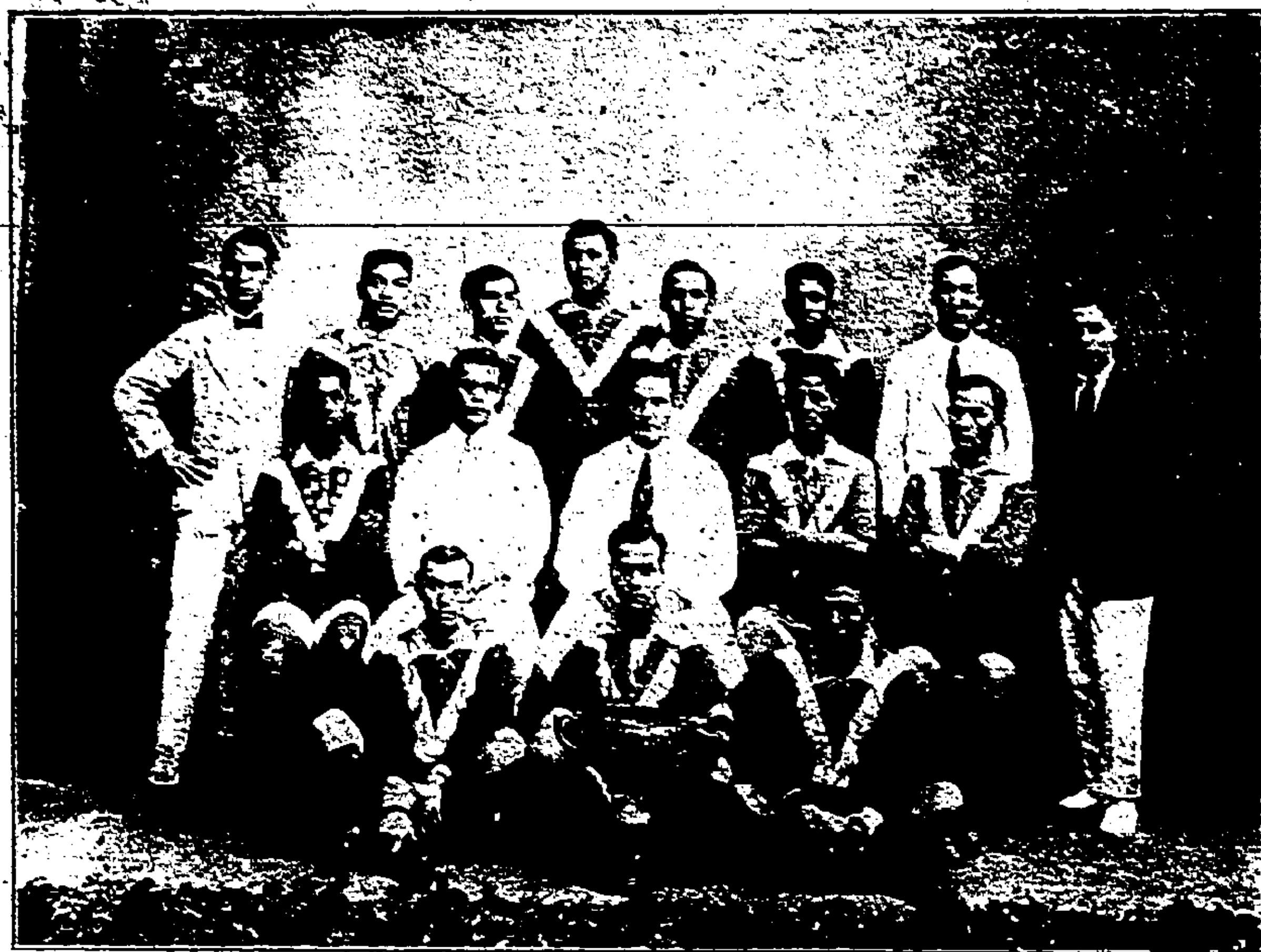
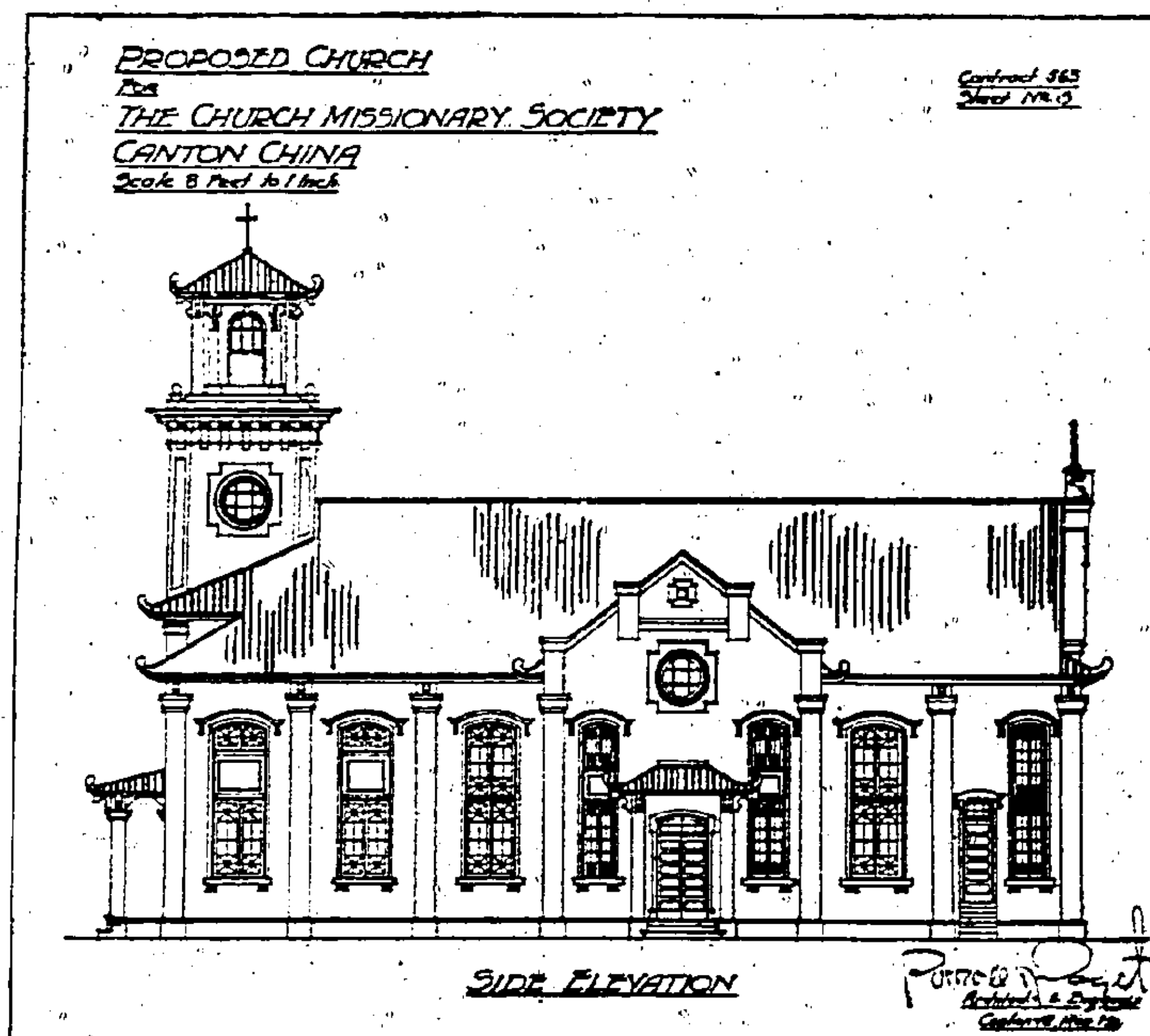


Photo: Mee Cheong.

St. Joseph's College Football Team.
(Winners of the 2nd Division Hongkong Football League).

Back row (left to right):—H. Pereira, S. A. Marcel, Paulo Xavier, E. Souza, W. Ogley, S. A. M. Sephr, V. Conceicao (reserve), F. Noronha.
Middle row:—R. M. Omar, E. P. Hyndman, C. A. Goldenberg (Hon. Sec.), J. Silva, L. Xavier.
Front row:—V. Xavier (reserve), E. R. Hyndman (Captain), S. A. Hamid (reserve).



The New Chinese Church of which the foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of Victoria, has a fine site with a long frontage to the demolished city wall, about to be made into an 80 ft. road. The site was provided by the Pan Anglican Thankoffering of 1908, and the new Church is to cost about \$30,000. Of this sum some \$10,000 has been given by friends in England and \$10,000 by Chinese Christians. This leaves \$10,000 still to be raised, and it is hoped it may be contributed before Christmas. We are asked to say that Archdeacon Barnett, c/o St. Paul's College, Hongkong, is the Treasurer.

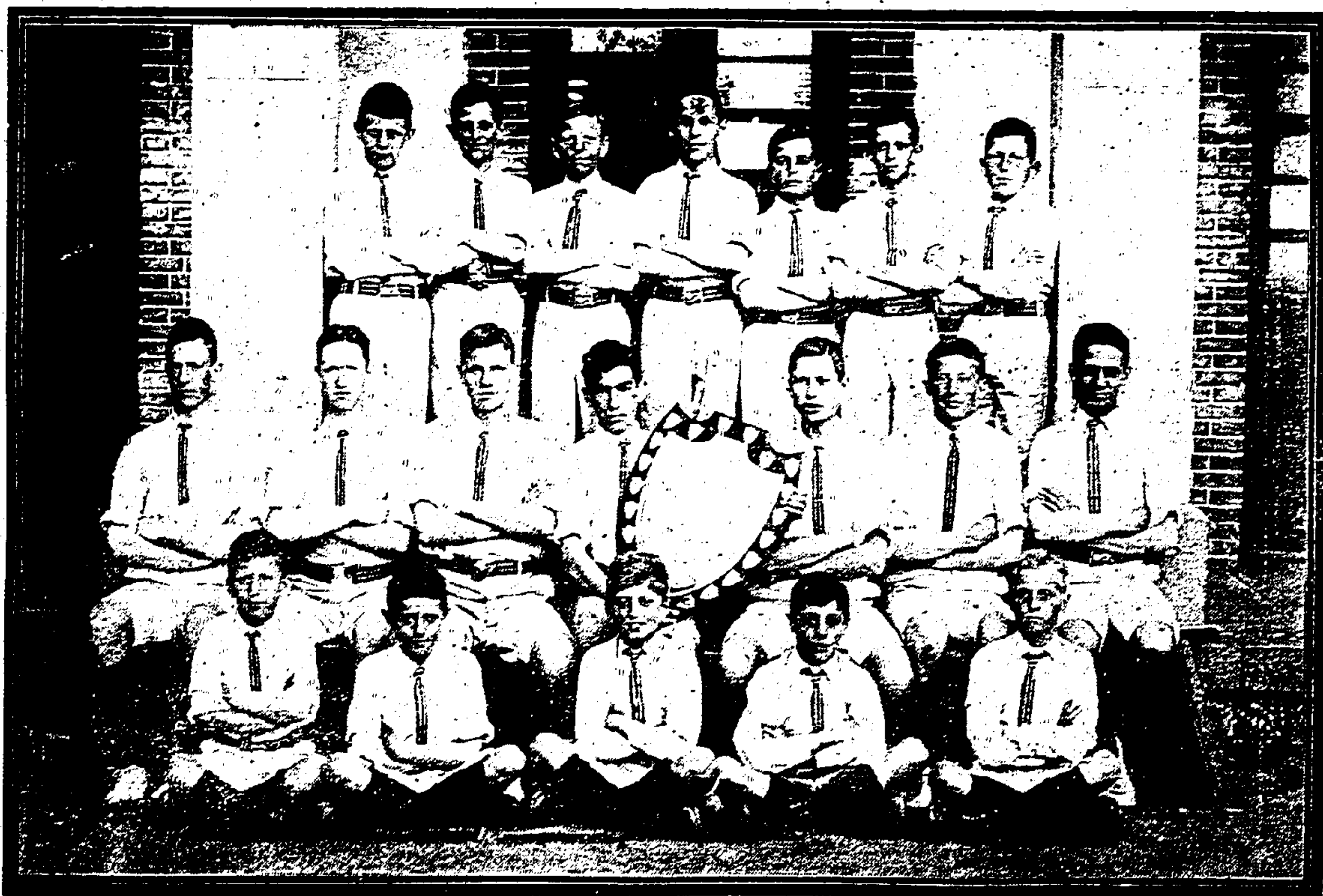


Photo: Tientsin Press.

Group of Sports Winners of C. I. M. School, Chefoo. D. Clarke, winner of Challenge Shield, in centre, holding Shield.



By courtesy of the "Religio e Patria."

SENHOR SIDONIO PAIS.
The recently assassinated President of Portugal.



“Embassy”

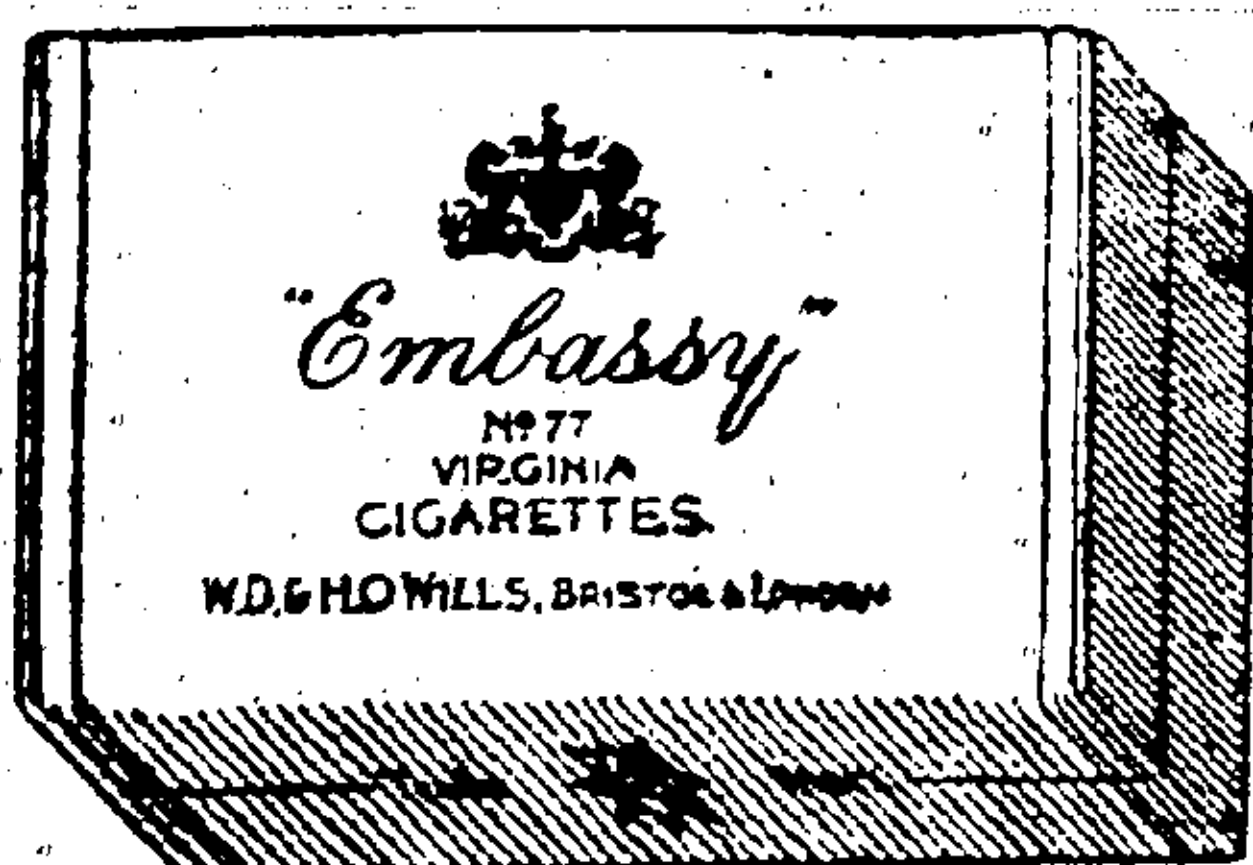
“Embassy”



A HIGH GRADE CIGARETTE OF SPECIAL QUALITY
NEW STOCKS NOW PROCURABLE FROM ALL RETAILERS.

AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50.

BOXES OF 10.



SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 2nd June.
"ANDES MARU" Monday, 14th June (Call Marseilles).
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Monday, 26th May.

BUENOS AIRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Monday, 26th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKING MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"CANADA MARU" Saturday, 1st June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Monday, 2nd June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 5th June.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

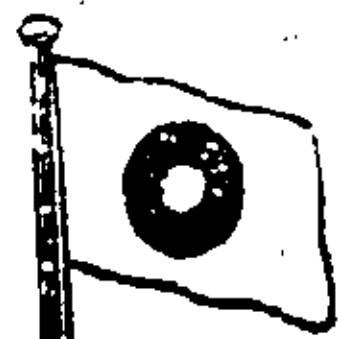
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following

U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

will be despatched for

SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST HEMATITE" Aug. 10th.

FOR PORTLAND Direct.

"WEST MUNHAM" About June 25th.

"WEST CELINA" Aug. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

SAILING DATE

... about May, 22nd.

... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Kiukiang	B. & S.	25, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	25, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yingchow	B. & S.	25, May
Genoa	Ganges M.	O. S. K.	26, May
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	26, May
Bombay via Ports	Burns	O. S. K.	26, May
Japan Ports	Siam M.	O. S. K.	26, May
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	27, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupoh	B. & S.	27, May
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	27, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. M. Co.	27, May
Bombay via Ports	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	27, May
Swatow and Singapore	Chengtu	B. & S.	28, May
Wwei, C'foo, N'chwang & T'sin	Huichow	B. & S.	28, May
Japan	Yiatjap	J. M. Co.	28, May
Haiphong	Taksung	J. M. Co.	28, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	29, May
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	30, May
Manila	Longsang	J. M. Co.	30, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	31, May
Java	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	31, May
Straits and Calcutta	Rocksan	J. M. Co.	31, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	1, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	3, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	3, June
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	9, June
Bombay via Ports	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Calcutta via Ports	Bangoon M.	N. Y. K.	25, June

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KIRIN MARU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.

The N. Y. Y. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 16th June.

PROPERTY IN OCCUPIED ZONE.

Coblenz, Sunday, April 5.—An order of the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission prohibiting the sale of real estate belonging to the German Government or local Governments in the French, British or American areas of occupation has been received by the American Third Army. It becomes effective as soon as published throughout the occupied zone in German newspapers. The order prevents the transfer of Government property to private owners, and is believed to have been prompted by reports that such a thing might be done with a view to diminishing the value of the security held by the Allies for the payment of indemnities and charges for the maintenance of the Armies of Occupation.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong—Dr. T. C. Arriss, Mr. L. Aboitiz, Mr. and Mrs. R. Aboitiz, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. P. Aury, Mr. John F. Bryen, Miss J. P. Baideemann, Mr. J. C. Bifford, Rev. G. H. Brock, Mrs. R. van Bergen, Mr. Julius A. Baer, Mrs. E. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. P. Beattie, Major H. Benbow, Mr. J. P. Burt, Mrs. Chan Cheung, Miss C. Chan, Miss L. A. Cleland, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Mr. Cho Sin and servant, Mr. F. W. Carrington, Mr. E. S. Crowthers, Mr. Chan Chun Man and servt., Mr. Chua A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dubois and 3 children, Lady Rees Davies and child, Mr. J. A. Dobbie, Mr. L. F. Dee, Mr. H. E. Easton, Mr. P. T. G. Edmondson, Mr. H. S. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. L. van Faber and daughter, Miss E. M. Fleming, Miss F. F. Forte, Mrs. J. W. Ford, Miss A. Gallagher, Master H. Harvey, Mr. J. Aage Hjartved, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Herese, Mr. C. E. Harvard, Miss A. G. Hill, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. G. Hofand, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hicks and son, Mr. H. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Iversen, Mr. G. Ishibashi, Mr. A. Isenberg and Japanese maid, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Janzen and 3 children, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mde. R. de Journal and daughters, Mr. H. L. Johnson, Mr. Kam Ping Po, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. C. Kayser and daughter, Mr. W. K. Kennedy, Mr. T. Kanazawa, Mr. T. Kajihani, Mr. and Mrs. John Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Long, Mr. John de B. Lancaster, Mr. T. L. Miller, Mr. N. M. C. Verwey Mejan, Mr. and Mrs. Moraes and servants, Mr. H. I. Mozingo, Miss L. A. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Metzler, Mr. H. Manghammal, Mrs. L. B. Metson, Mr. and Mrs. C. van der Meide, Miss E. Morrison, Mrs. L. Mooser and child, Mr. E. L. Matteson, Miss A. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Dr. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ono 2 children and servant, Mr. G. W. Olivecrona, Mde. M. Ortolay 3 children and servant, Mr. N. Ohno, Mr. Pang Fook Sang, Mr. R. D. Pinneo, Mr. J. K. Porter, Mr. E. R. Port, Mr. L. Reidhorst, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Rocha and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Romanoff and child, Mrs. I. S. Reis and son, Mr. A. O. Remedios, Capt. A. W. Riley, Mrs. V. Rowcliffe, Mr. J. A. Robertson, Mr. I. D. Ross, Mr. J. Rin, Mrs. L. M. Silva and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smyth, Mr. S. H. Schwartz, Mr. E. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schwartz, Mr. V. Gatz, Mr. H. P. Strane, Miss M. Senour, Miss M. W. Spruill, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Scott and child, Mr. J. D. Stuart, Mr. H. C. Shrubsole, Mr. F. C. Thiange, Mr. H. Tredinnick, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tutchter, Mr. Carson Taylor, Mr. E. B. Temple, Mr. Tai Wai Sang, Mr. C. Therese, Mr. A. T. Thomson, Dr. T. Tani, Mr. W. Takuchi, Mr. F. H. Van Leer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Valentini, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Weenink and infat., Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wetzel, Mrs. Lai Shan Wong, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Walker and family, Miss E. E. Ward, Mr. Wee Man Paw and servant, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. E. Watanabe, Mr. C. Watanabe, Mr. L. F. Wonyon, Mr. E. E. White, Mr. H. A. Xiques, Mrs. C. M. Young, Mrs. H. C. Youngberg, Mrs. L. F. Yin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Zuelling child and

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From CALCUTTA, PERANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

S.S. "KUMSA G"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1913.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Empress of Asia—Mr. and Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. L. D. Ault, Mr. E. R. Boericke, Mr. P. P. Belford, Mr. G. Bentley, Mr. A. Bari, Mr. G. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Cassatt, Mr. Choy Tim, Mr. W. J. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. N. Grimble, Mr. A. Geerling, Miss Grimble, Mr. James P. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Acena, Master Constancio de Mandal, Mrs. Kaj Tanida, Mr. R. P. Panchisinghi, Mr. U. P. de Silva, Mr. E. Agawin, Mr. N. G. Santos, Mr. Shintara Miyashima.

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HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS OPENED.

Yesterday afternoon H. E. the Officer Administering the Government opened the new buildings which will contain the Schools of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Tropical Medicine of the University. Among those present were H. R. H. Prince Yagol of Siam, Dr. Jordan (Pro-Vice Chancellor), Bishop Foxton, Sir William Rees Davies, Major General Ventris, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Major Black, Dr. McKenny, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Smalley, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, Chan Kai Ming, and others.

The following is a description of the new buildings:

The new schools are situated within the University grounds near the western approach on Pokfulam Road. One, the School of Physiology, is an extension to the School of Anatomy which was erected in 1913 and presented to the University by Mr. Ho Fook. It is built to conform with and complete the original design. On the ground floor there are two laboratories, a dark room and demonstration theatre, with preparation rooms to the rear. The upper floor contains a large laboratory for histology and a smaller one for physiology. The whole is fitted throughout in the most up-to-date and practical manner with benches, etc. The other new building consists of the School of Tropical Medicine, presented by Mr. Ho Kam Tong, and the School of Pathology presented by Mr. Chan Kai Ming. This is an entirely new block, built of brick and reinforced concrete in keeping with the other University buildings, and contains, on the ground floor a large Museum, research and sterilizing rooms, preparation room and lavatory. A granite staircase leads to the upper floor, where are situated two large classrooms, Professor's rooms and dark room, with lavatory accommodation.

This building is also fully equipped with glass cupboards and wall cases, benches and other furniture, all specially made on modern lines. A separate small building has also been erected for the housing of the small animals used for research work.

The architects were Messrs. Leigh and Orange and the contractors Messrs. Lam Dore & Co. Dr. Jordan said: "Your Excellency, I have the honour to ask you now, slightly reversing the order of things, to open this building, a part of the Medical Schools, the gift of a Chinese gentleman of whom I shall say a few words directly, and in order not to keep the company out in the open, I ask you to receive at my hands a silver key presented by the architects, Messrs Leigh and Orange, and ask you formally to open the building."

The silver key was then handed to His Excellency, who opened the building, stating: "Your Royal Highness, my Lord Bishop, Mr. Pro-Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen, I consider it a very great privilege and honour to have been asked to come here to-day to open this building and I now formally open this one building, the School of Physiology and Anatomy, and the other building for the study of pathology and tropical medicine."

After the building was opened these present went into the hall where addresses were delivered. Dr. Jordan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, said: "Your Royal Highness, Your Excellency, my Lord Bishop and gentlemen: The Medical Schools of this University may be stated to have had their origin before the University itself. This probably sounds to you as somewhat paradoxical, but in the year 1887 a small body of men calling it self the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese first theoretically opened its doors. I say theoretically, because we had no doors to open in those days, but through the favour of the Government at the time and especially His Excellency Sir Henry May, our late Governor, we were enabled to carry on a certain amount of anatomical dissections in the Public Mortuary on unclaimed bodies. But, sir, it was then soon felt that this dissection was insufficient and the first great want of the College became the provision for the study of anatomy. About this time the first donation for medical purposes took place, Mr. Tang Thak Ki presenting the College of Medicine with \$10,000, which helped towards the provision of a school of anatomy. Later on, came a larger donation from the late Mr. Ho Lai Hing, who provided the premises for the establishment of the School of Anatomy."

ment of the School of Anatomy. This School of Anatomy eventually developed and is part of one of the buildings here. About this time, the greater scheme of a University came up, and, as is well known, the University was incorporated in 1911 and absorbed the Hongkong College of Medicine together with the Ng Lai Hing School of Anatomy which had been completed in 1913 and formed one half the building which we hope to have the honour of Your Excellency opening to-day. Shortly afterwards the University was opened. It was apparent that there was insufficient provision for the study of many subjects necessary in a medical curriculum. Prominent amongst them was physiology. In the one room that was allotted to physiology, it was impossible for the professor to carry on efficient teaching in experimental or chemical physiology, and as for research work, it was hopelessly out of the question. In those days, people who passed through from the Old Country, graduates of the home universities, sneered at the building as totally inadequate for anything. Then came a gift from that prominent Chinese gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, who presented \$50,000 towards the building of the School of Physiology. (Applause). In that building, sir, we are now sufficiently equipped and able to carry on all the requirements in experimental and chemical physiology and also prepare for research work, and I am also assured by Prof. Earle that when the equipment arrives from Home, the School of Physiology will be second to none anywhere. (Applause). In the teaching of pathology during and before the University started and since it began, we have had the most invaluable services of the late Dr. Macfarlane. His unfortunate and untimely end, I have no hesitation in saying, has left a great gap in the Colony with regard not only to the Government but also to the University, and to the public health of the Colony. In him the University had the most conscientious and most enthusiastic teacher in his subject, and he enabled us to lay the foundation of this Pathological Museum. It, however, soon became apparent that with the increase of the students and with the importance of the subject of pathology, a whole time man was required for the subject, and now, sir, as you have consented, we are soon to have such a professor out from home and then we shall be able to carry out all the requirements in the way of teaching in practical pathology and enable the students to prepare in this Museum their subjects, which could not have been done before. This we are now able to do through the generosity of another Chinese gentleman, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who has also come forward and given a similar donation of \$50,000 for the building of the School of Pathology, and we shall now be equipped with the requirements of the University in the subject of pathology. In a university situated in the tropics it is natural that the study of tropical medicine should form an important part of the study, and such is the case in the universities in other parts of the tropics. We have, sir, in this subject many and various problems, starting from the time of the father of tropical medicines, Sir Patrick Manson, still waiting solution and waiting to be worked out. Many things that we thought were useless and simple things have now proved to be formidable enemies of mankind, carrying death in an insidious and hidden manner, and unless we are prepared for it we may be taken very badly unawares. This reminds me of Ruskin's famous description of flies, which, with your permission, I will quote. Ruskin, speaking of the house fly, says that it is the most free and republican of creatures, that it does not care whether it is the king or clown whom it teases, that this incarnation of black caprice, in its swift movements and in its pause for resolute observation, displays the most perfect egotism and most profound conviction that the world was built for flies. He goes further and says that this creature is feasting and tasting all kinds of sweets such as the sweets from the baker's window, the back of the butcher's house, or again from the galled place on the horse's neck to the black spot on the road, from which, as the horse's hoof disturbs it, it rises with an angry republican buzz. That is Ruskin's description of a fly, which we know to be one of the most formidable creatures in spreading disease and in carrying death to unsuspecting households. But we have in this building to-day adequate and important provisions to enable us to give some of the great problems waiting solution and we

hope that the many students here to-day, the time will come when some of their names will be associated with the solution of these problems. This building has been given to us by Mr. Ho Kom Tong who has shown great favour to tropical work. It has been advisable to combine tropical medicine and pathology in one building, as they are somewhat akin subjects, and in addition we have now added the medical library which will enable students to conduct studies much more efficiently. It is within these four buildings, anatomy, pathology, physiology and tropical medicine, we are prepared to undertake and carry on the study and investigation of all diseases coming here in such a manner that we can hold our own and provide students with a ground work and a qualifying standard as good as anything that can be got anywhere else. (Applause).

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government said: I have already formally opened these buildings, which you have heard from Dr. Jordan, have been provided through the generosity of Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ng Lai Hing, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Ho Kom Tong. We have three of the donors who live in Hongkong present here to-day and they must be very well satisfied when they see how well their donations have been expended. The tablets in front of the building record the names of the donors and the purpose for which the building is intended. I consider it a great privilege to have performed this ceremony, because I think I am right in saying these are the first buildings that have been opened with any ceremony since the inauguration of the original buildings of the University in March 1912. Since then much has been done without any great publicity. In buildings there are the three large hostels, quarters of the teaching staff, a building to house the University Union Society, and a common room is now approaching completion. The studies which will be carried on in these buildings are an essential part of the course of the medical faculty, but I would like to make special reference to the School of Tropical Medicine. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor has already drawn attention to the fact that our latest Honorary Doctor in this University, Sir Patrick Manson, may be considered the father of tropical medicine. He and Sir Ronald Ross and others during the last quarter of a century have made this study one of immense importance to all those who have, either as administrators or as medical men, to live in the tropical parts of the Empire and be responsible for its health. I have been in the Malay Peninsula for many years and have seen the steady progress which was made by those who studied the subject in the schools of London and Liverpool, and so important did it become that the Government insisted on every medical officer undergoing a course of study at one of these schools when he went on leave. It was *de qua non* one condition of engagement that any new medical man should be proficient in the study of tropical medicine and public health. As a result, while districts which were extremely malarious have become, not health resorts, as healthy as any part of the State, simply through the constant and well directed efforts of the medical men. The treatment of malaria, beriberi, trypanosomiasis, and in the Malay Peninsula, China and in this Colony ankylostomiasis and such diseases as this which cause great mortality, has made vast progress during the last ten years and has resulted in the saving of an immense number of lives. It is not surprising that this University of Hongkong has established a School of Tropical Medicine. It is hardly possible, however, I understand, for students in the medical faculty in the midst of all other subjects which they have to acquire, to make such a study of tropical medicine as will thoroughly fit them to deal with the problems they may encounter when they go into China or other parts of the world. It is therefore the hope of the University authorities that all graduates in the medical faculty who can see their way to do so, will put in a post-graduate course in order that they may complete their studies in tropical medicine. (Applause). I hope many students will do that. Before I close I wish to say a few words on the needs of the University. I think this is a suitable occasion to do so, but I am only going to deal with the subject briefly because I hope later on to have an opportunity of going into the matter in detail. You all remember the notable speech delivered by Dr. Lim Boon Keng at the congregation in January. In

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Hongkong, May 23, 1919.

the course of that speech he said "In my humble opinion the University should not and should never be in want of the necessary funds." Since the day, now seven years ago, when Sir Frederick Lugard was able to crown his labour by opening the University just before he left the Colony, many generous benefactors have come forward; but so great has been the progress made and so bright are the prospects of the future that the need of help is greater now than it has ever been. I hope to have an opportunity before long of submitting in detail a list of our requirements, but I feel it is not out of place when we are met here to-day to open these buildings to state as briefly as possible what the present position is. As regards buildings: the hostels are barely sufficient for the students already in residence and it will be absolutely necessary to provide more accommodation before long. The engineering faculty requires more buildings and equipment and the arts faculty, in what may be called its educational side, will make a considerable demand on our funds. The Council of the University has, during the past few months, taken steps to obtain the large increase in the staff of professors and lecturers rendered necessary by the great development of the different faculties and the increase in the number of students. The senior professors and other members of the staff, after more than six years resid-

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INTERESTING CURIOS.

There was an interesting exhibit of curios from the Battak country of Central Sumatra at the Astor House Hotel last evening, when Messrs. A. Rebel and C. N. Jonker, two Dutch journalists who are on a world tour, showed some of the many things which they have collected during their travels. A prominent position was given to a model of a Battak house, a type of building which is set up on supports fourteen feet high as a protection against tigers. There was also shown a small insignificant idol which cost the two travellers two days' confinement. Books written on bark compose another interesting item. There are swords and spears to be seen, also bags in which the people carried the choicest parts of their fallen enemies for future consumption. The curios are again to be exhibited this evening and are well worth seeing.

ence, have had to take leave long overdue, that is requisite to fit them physically and mentally for the arduous work of the next few years. It is essential that our professors should have more time for study than has hitherto been possible. They have had year after year to perform duties which, with a proper staff, would have been done by lecturers. It is impossible to expect the high standard aimed at to be maintained when our senior staff is tired out and fagged by work of a routine kind that unfits them for the study and research necessary to keep them abreast with the development of knowledge. Then again the great increase in the cost of living has made it necessary to improve the terms of appointment throughout. In these days we cannot expect to obtain a proper staff unless the emoluments are such as to attract men of high attainments. I need not enlarge on this point. The funds required are large, but the position must be faced. If I tell you that more than four million dollars are required thoroughly to equip the University for its work I am not exaggerating. It may take some years to obtain these funds, but I feel that the generosity that has already done so much for this great institution will not fail us in the future. I thank you Mr. Pro-Vice-Chancellor for asking me here. It has given me great pleasure to open these buildings. The company then proceeded to the School of Physiology which was opened by His Excellency.

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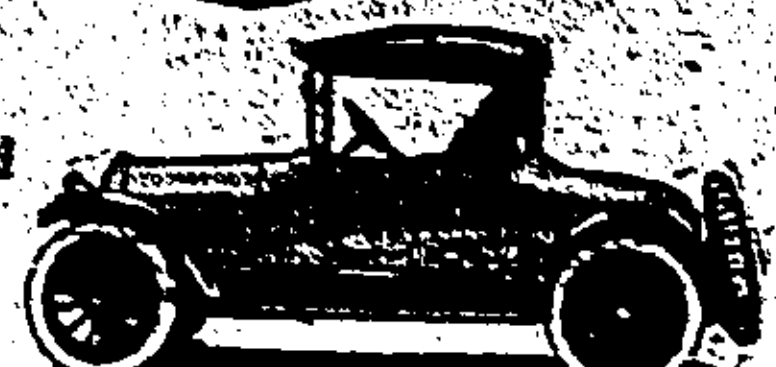
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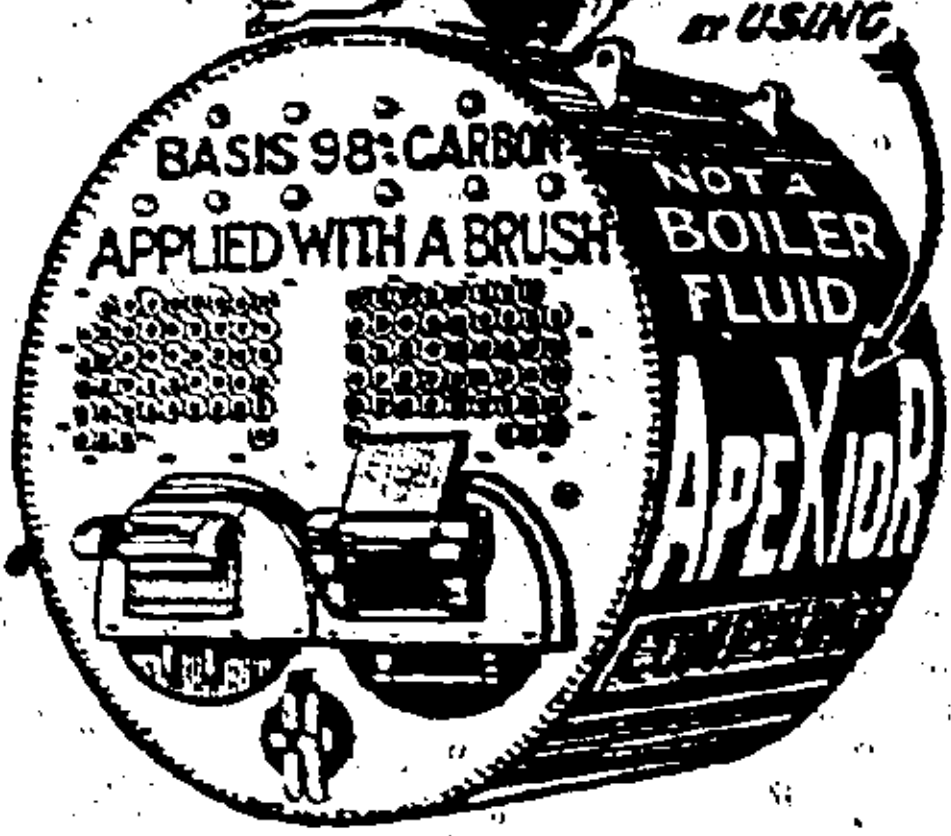
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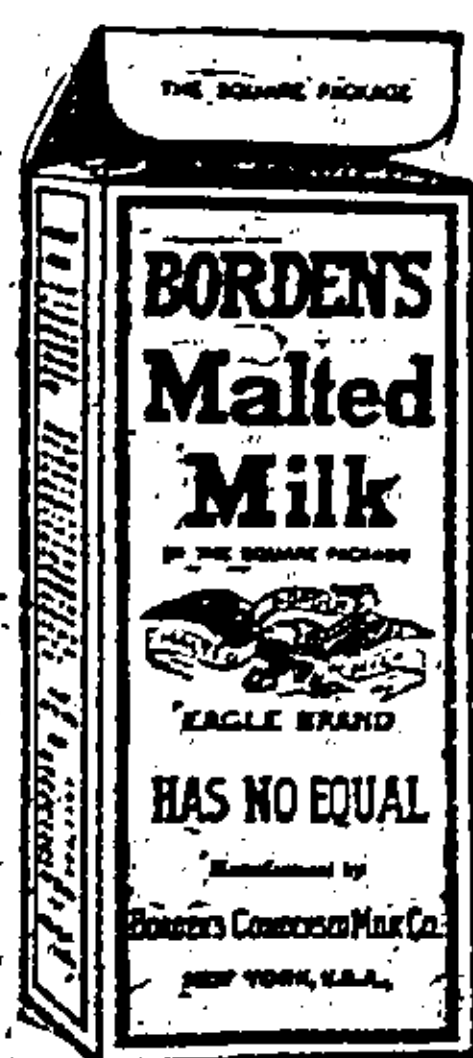
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(To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph.")

POLICE RESERVIST'S APPEAL.

Sir,—It is very gratifying to me, and I am sure to the whole force of the Police Reservists likewise, with the exception perhaps of a few who hold positions of seniority, to note that amongst a force of about 800 men, there is at least one bold heart in the person of Mr. W. Guimaraes who, I heartily call the hero of the Police Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve, in appealing against the injustice meted out to him by the senior members of that force.

It is surprising that the Government of Hongkong permits men who serve the Colony gratuitously, to be tried and sentenced by men who, dressed in uniform, and holding positions of seniority, do not, in other phases of life, hold higher social or other commercial position, as evidenced by the deplorable lack of legal knowledge in the Board in which Mr. Guimaraes was tried. Perhaps, had Mr. Jenkins been present in that Board, the case would have been settled in a manner different from what it turned to be, as I think he would there and then have given some tips to a member of that Board whose qualifications would perhaps better suit auctioneering than the judiciary.

The majority of the Hongkong Police Reserve consists of Portuguese. These residents of Hongkong, at the outbreak of the war, voluntarily offered their services to defend the Colony against possible riots or attacks, without expectation of any reward or remuneration, as they enjoy the hospitality of this British Colony and believe that where the British flag waves there are no slaves, and all enjoy equal privileges, irrespective of nationality and creed. They wholeheartedly supported the movement inaugurated by Sir Francis Henry May, our late Governor, which led to the eventual creation of this large force.

Now, since they have joined this force so cheerfully, why not let them off in the same manner? Why drain the cup of their patience to its utmost dregs?

We had a previous case to this of a Police Reservist's appeal in which he lost, and it apparently made timid hearts of the Force muzzle their mouths for the wrong impression that it is vain to appeal, but the Force, is now fortunate to have a hero in the person of Mr. Guimaraes, who has proven that our Court of Justice upholds the tradition of British Justice.

The Reservists, at the commencement of war, were, I think, impressed that their services were required for the defence of the Colony against riots or possible invasion; but they never expected such hard times as at present. First came the duties of patrolling streets; they grudgingly bore on; next came the ordinances, still the yoke was borne; four years passed and now they have sentences of confinement in barracks, vexatious cell duties, in which they have to join in company with sarcastic-looking Indian constables and Chinese Lukongs to look after the safe detention of prisoners, extra patrol duties, and all sorts of punishments meted out by a Board of gentlemen the majority of whom have but slight, if any, legal knowledge. As to this, I specially refer to the one as above said who is better qualified for auctioneering functions, whose rudeness is unfortunately Hunnish in enforcing inferior's subjugation, as evinced by his impulsive and uncalled for remarks to Mr. Guimaraes.

It is time now, since the War is over, to disband these well-tried men of this Force now that the staff of the regular police is much augmented by an enlistment of a large number of men. But can it be that as the former senior member of the force has been decorated with a C.B.E. the other senior members are hardly beating after his track, to have such similar letters added after their names? If not, why not disband the force? Our Government has an overflowing treasury, so why not enlist the services of military men to do the work, for I am sure this suggestion would meet with their approval, as by taking up the work they would have some more money coming in, as well as have a feeling that the whole force, except I think a few and an insignificant number anyway, who would feel very much obliged to them.

HONGKONG ARMED ROBBERIES.

REPLIES TO CHINESE UNOFFICIALS.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak gave notice, on the 8th May, 1919, of the following question:—In view of the fact that armed robberies have been so frequent of late, will the Government arrange with the Military Authorities to have a sufficient number of soldiers seconded for regular police duties, until the present wave of crime has subsided, or the regular Police Force has been adequately strengthened?

The reply thereto is as follows:—Men seconded from the garrison have been employed as policemen since 10th March, 1918. At the present time twenty-three men from the Manchester Regiment and twenty-five from the 74th Punjab Regiment are doing regular police duties. The Police Force has recently been strengthened by the addition of eighteen Chinese constables; eight men have recently arrived from India and a further draft of eleven men is due very shortly; twenty European constables have been demobilized and some of them are en route for Hongkong.

It is considered that these arrangements are sufficient. The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook gave notice, on the 8th May, 1919, of the following questions:—

1. With reference to the Honorable Colonial Secretary's letter of 6th November, 1910, addressed to me as a result of my remarks at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject of the suppression of serious crime, and subsequently published in the local Press, will the Government state:—

(a) What is the number of armed robberies that have taken place since my remarks were made in the Legislative Council on the 17th October, 1918?

(b) What kind or kinds of deadly weapons were used in such cases, as far as is known to the police; and how many (if any) toy pistols are known to the Police as having been used in such cases, in view of the statement made in the above mentioned letter that "Robbers have recently used toy pistols?"

2. Will the Government have enquiries made through the proper channel as to the number of armed robberies that have taken place in Canton since the 17th October, 1918?

3. In view of the large number of armed robberies that have recently taken place in the Colony, what steps have been and will be taken by the Government for their suppression?

4. Will the Government take early action to have the regular Police Force brought up to its pre-war strength?

The replies thereto are as follows:—1. (a) The number of armed robberies between the 17th October, 1918, and the 22nd May, 1919, is seventy-seven, and there have also been nine attempted armed robberies in the same period.

(b) The revolver is the weapon most commonly used. Knives, daggers, choppers, and chisels have also been carried. On the 18th May, 1918, an armed robbery was committed by a gang of five men, four of whom were armed with toy pistols. It is not known whether toy pistols were used in any of the armed robberies during the period under review, but various seizures of toy pistols in the possession of known bad characters have been made.

2. The Government does not consider that it will serve any useful purpose to make such enquiry.

3. The reply to Mr. Lau Chu-pak's question, printed above, details the steps which have been taken to augment the Police Force, and the Government has made such use as it has found possible of the Police Reserve. It is not considered to be in the public interest to give particulars of the steps that have been taken or will be taken for the suppression of armed robberies, but if the Honourable Member cares to call upon the Captain Superintendent of Police he will be fully informed upon the subject.

4. The Government has taken and is taking all possible steps to this end.

But anyway, if the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure I am sure that if the military men accept, the members of the Police Reserve would not mind paying them themselves, and thereby let the Treasury continue to overflow.

JOJO GUTZ
Hongkong, May 24, 1919.

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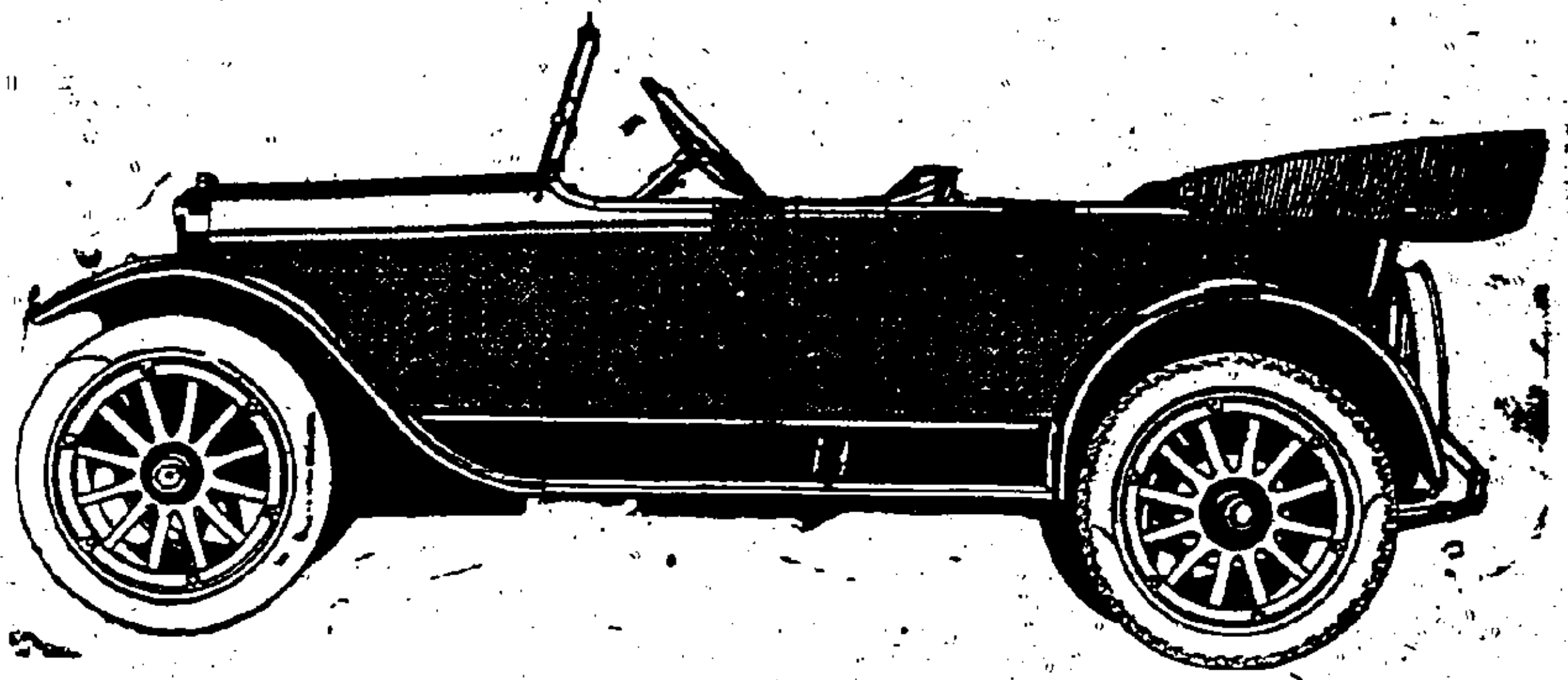
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Hongkong, May 23, 1919.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Paris, May 14.

The Council of Four has a plan of action ready, including a stringent blockade if Germany refuses to sign the Treaty. It is also decided that the economic restrictions will be maintained regarding Hungary so long as the political situation there remains unsettled. The Fiume problem is still unsolved. The French view is that the maximum for which Italy now can hope is the declaration of Fiume as a free city with a Commission from the League of Nations as to its administration. It is reliably reported that the chief clause of the Treaty with Turkey will establish Constantinople as an independent city under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. Criticism on the Treaty with Germany continues in the French press. Many critics agree in declaring that the League of Nations as outlined in the Covenant is only a League of Governments. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington and leader of the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference, denies the report that he promised President Wilson not to oppose the Council of Three's decision as to Kioochan. Hundreds of cablegrams from Chinese all over the world continue to arrive at the headquarters of the Chinese delegation urging the Chinese delegates not to sign—Havas.

Paris, May 15.

Lord Milner is appointed President of the Commission for dealing with the Italian colonial claims. It is understood the Italians have strongly recommended settlement of the Fiume question by direct intercourse with the Yugo-Slavs.

Replying to Count Rantzau's note on labour M. Clemenceau stated the Allies were convinced that such solutions would be rendered easier in the future when people's minds were free from the fear of war and industry was relieved of the burden of armaments imposed upon it by German militarism. The Allies were of opinion that their decisions would obviate the solicitude of the German delegation for the cause of social justice and secure realisation of reforms which the classes have more than ever right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the past five years.

Four notes have been received from the German delegation, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Signor Orlando are considering the replies, which will be transmitted to the Germans as soon as Mr. Lloyd George has approved of them.

Paris, May 17.

Count Rantzau has sent M. Clemenceau a new note regarding the Saar, proposing German co-operation in working the coalfield. Subsequently he went to Spa to meet the technical experts from Berlin. He returns on May 19.

Berlin, May 17.

The Armistice Commission at Spa has protested alleging that the British censorship of the West Rhenish newspapers has not permitted free publication of the discussions on the Peace Terms and requesting removal of the restrictions.

Paris, May 15.

One half the time allotted to the Germans to frame any amendments to the text of the Peace Terms has been wasted in notes. Only seven days remain for them to study the technical details of the financial, commercial and economic clauses to as to suggest alterations which might render their execution easier for the Germans. General Pershing was asked what America would do in case of the Germans not signing the treaty. He replied that America would play her part whatever it might be.

The Supreme Economic Council in Paris has provided arrangements to remove the blockade against Germany completely as soon as Germany has formally accepted the Treaty of Peace—Havas.

Berlin, May 15.

The Police president has denounced anti-Ally demonstrations and warns that he will suppress excesses with the utmost severity.

Berlin, May 16.

A deputation from the regions affected by the Peace Terms met Herr Schiedemann, who said the Government was continuously discussing counter-proposals, which were unrestrictedly based on President Wilson's fourteen principles.

London, May 16.

Reuter learns that besides the military measures decided upon by the Allies if Germany does not sign the Peace Treaty, economic steps are also settled, the effect of which will be to reimpose the blockade most completely. On the other hand the Supreme Economic Council has arranged to raise the blockade if Germany signs and so gives an earnest of her intention to carry out the Peace Terms.

Paris, May 16.

The Council of Foreign Ministers is working out subsidiary details of the new Austrian frontiers. It is not anticipated that the Treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrians before May 21.

It may be assumed that the treaties with Turkey and Bulgaria, to which the United States, which did not declare war against these countries, will not be a party, will not be dealt with until the treaties with Germany and Austria are signed. Quite probably they will be negotiated and signed at Constantinople, Salonika or other convenient town in the Near East.

The Allied Commissions are studying the questions of how much Austria can be made to pay, and her future militarily, also payment for the foodstuffs sent to Austria. It is expected that credentials will be exchanged early next week.

The British, French and Italian delegates met the Austrians for the first time at Saint Germain and discussed the revivalling of Austria.

The Council of Foreign Ministers has adopted the Commission's report on the Bulgarian frontiers.

The Austrian Treaty is nearly completed. The clauses on responsibilities for the war are practically a duplicate of the German Treaty, but the ex-Empress Karl is not arraigned. A clause provides that Austria pay a twentieth of the German indemnity, namely five thousand million marks.

Marshal Foch visits Coblenz and then will leave for Cologne and thence for Aix-la-Chapelle. Marshal Foch is paying a visit of inspection, but his arrival at this time has special significance for the German people. The Entente will insist upon the terms of Peace being signed. The German plenipotentiaries will likely ask for a longer delay than the 15 days allowed for consideration of the Treaty. Delay will be refused. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has asked the Government to communicate immediately the full text of the Treaty, the summary given out being considered too brief.

London, May 16.

Lord Curzon in his speech at Caxton Hall said he suspected the German shrieks and protestations were very much in order and to be expected of those who had been arrogant in aggression, pitiless in victory, insolent in defeat. (Cheers). If Germany refused to sign the Allies were prepared for the emergency. (Cheers). We still had the weapons of the blockade and sufficient military forces to secure German surrender, which could not be long deferred. The peace terms would stand like adamant and Germany would have to accept them. The terms were not negotiable. With the terms Germany

Speaking at Newcastle Mr. Asquith said it was a false test of the Peace Treaty to ask how it compared with the terms victorious Germany would have exacted. A German peace would have meant everything that could morally humiliate, that could be a permanent serfdom upon a race and the free economic political development of peoples. That could not be a model to which we should try to conform. The League of Nations should be set up without avoidable delay.

It is understood the Allies have decided that the full text of the Peace Treaty handed the German delegation be published immediately.

Paris, May 17.

The Irish American delegation asked Mr. Lansing to request the British Government to grant Valera, Griffith, and Plunkett safe conducts to come to Paris to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

London, May 15.

Representative British airmen, interviewed, are unimpressed in their praise of America's great feat in flying the Atlantic, marking an era of progress in aviation. They declare it is an object lesson for the British authorities, who left it to private British enterprise with little assistance available to attempt the flight, whereas the American Government considered it worth a national effort. Thus the Americans had the advantage of a patrolled course with practically no risk to the pilots, whereas for the British airmen, with a longer route, it was a question of life or death. The official weather report last evening showed that conditions in the North Atlantic were most unfavourable, a gale prevailing with heavy seas.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Paris, May 16.

In Allied circles in Paris attention is occupied by the progress of the Anti-Bolshevik troops, the Soviet Government being now in an iron ring. There is under consideration the immediate supply of foodstuffs to the Russian territories in Anti-Bolshevik hands. Japan is said to be anxious to recognize the Kolchak Government, also in France there is a strong sentiment in his favor. American circles have the same opinion, although there is some fear that the Kolchak Government might eventually re-establish imperialism.

Japan has recognised the Kolchak Government. Kolchak's friends in Paris declare it is in the interest of Japan to maintain friendly terms with the Siberian Government, notably because Japan's supply of iron comes from Siberia.

Berlin, May 17.

The Georgian Bureau announces that the Russian Bolsheviks attacked the northern frontier of Georgia for the third time but were repulsed. Three thousand were prisoners, and a number of guns and machine guns and eight million roubles were taken.

London, May 17.

A War Office communique states that General Maynard reports that a Bolshevik force on the morning of May 9 attacked our positions at Rokelskaya and Maselga, on the southern shore of Lake Begozero. Our outposts checked the enemy until we were enabled to take up defensive positions. We then organised counter-attacks against both enemy flanks, which were carried out with great dash and complete success. The enemy fled south to Ostreche, suffering many casualties including between 45 and 50 killed. We prisoners a few and took four machine-guns. Our casualties were slight. Russian troops led by a few British officers entirely gained this success. We further advanced May 15 southwards along the Murmansk railway. The enemy occupied a series of ridges whereon trenches and dugouts had been constructed. The nature of the ground necessitated our carrying the first line of defence frontally, whereafter we outmanoeuvred the enemy from the remaining defence lines. The enemy suffered appreciably. A mixed company of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and Rifle Brigade and a company of Middlesex showed splendid dash and enthusiasm. French field guns mounted on railway trucks largely helped to keep our casualties low. We have now reached a point just north of Lake Onega, where the Peryezat Shumbushki road meets the railway.

BELGIUM'S RECONSTRUCTION.

Brussels, May 16.

The ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Samuel, special British Commissioner to Belgium with the object of facilitating reconstruction, told Reuter in an interview, after emphasising Britain's own tremendous war losses, debts and loans, that Britain would shortly remove all restrictions on the export of raw materials and Belgian manufacturers would be placed on the same footing as British regarding Australian zinc and ore. It was advisable for Belgium to open credits not only in Canada and United States but in India and other British dominions from which raw materials could be imported. In order to avoid depreciation of the pound sterling, the British Government was willing to help Belgium therein. Britain was taking other steps to avoid depreciation of the franc. In order to help reconstruction the British Admiralty was undertaking the work of rebuilding the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend almost entirely with Belgian labour. Great British shipping lines were considering the question of making Antwerp a port of call.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN FRANCE.

Paris, May 18.

Mr. Lloyd George has gone on a visit to the British army of occupation on the Rhine.

Paris, May 17.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Reading, returned after limiting his visit to the Somme battlefield region. The Premier particularly went over the areas where the Welsh division distinguished itself.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, May 16.

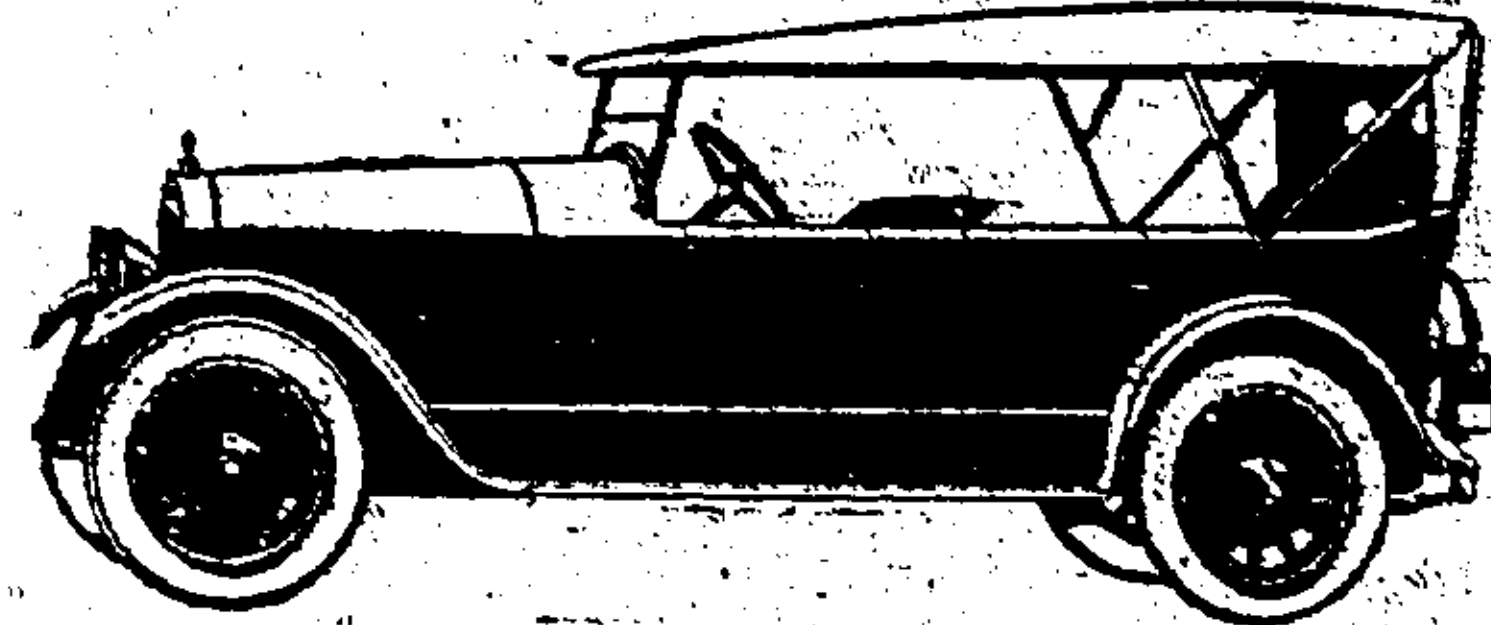
The first meeting of the League of Nations will be held in Washington in the autumn.

GERMANY'S INTERNAL STRIFE.

Berlin, May 16.

Marital law has been proposed in Prussia owing to the fact that the divorce rate is increasing.

NOTICES.



The Cole Aero-Eight

DOUBLE THE RANGE OF PERFORMANCE
HALF THE COST OF OPERATION

Eight Exclusive Body Styles

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And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.

NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

STEEL EXPERT TO VISIT FAR EAST.

It may be regarded as a sign of the times that the house of Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Inc., of New York, exporters of steel, with offices in London, San Francisco, Paris, Glasgow and Belfast are sending their General Sales Manager Mr. H. Lad Landau, to the Far East, Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of studying the needs and requirements of buyers of steel and to investigate market conditions at first hand. Mr. Landau is an expert on American mill methods. He was originally connected with the W. J. Crouch Company, Incorporated, before they amalgamated with Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Inc., and is a man of brilliant attainments and wide experience. He has twice circumnavigated the globe, and is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on American iron and steel. Although he has lived in America for a good many years, he is still a Briton, having been born in Sydney, and like the house he represents, which is also of British origin, having been founded in London in 1819, he has the reputation of being able to see the customer's point of view, and is always ready with helpful suggestions whenever difficulties arise.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

Well known for best Materials, up-to-date Machinery and Cleanest Work in the Orient.

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"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "PEPPELL'S"

FLY SPRAY.

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES

AND OTHER INSECT DISEASE

CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

Price \$4.00

"CRUDE INSECTOX"

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &

Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly

Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate

of the University of London, has been

appointed to teach Chinese in the

Chinese Language School, 100, Queen's

Road, Hongkong. He has a good

method of teaching Chinese and is

also a good knowledge of English and

French. Those who intend learning the

Chinese language are requested to

write to Mr. Li Hon Fan, 100, Queen's

Road, Hongkong, for particulars.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3/8 7/16

30 d/s 3/8 7/16

60 d/s 3/8 11/16

4 m/s 3/8 11/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 15/

T/T Japan 15/

T/T India Nom.

Demand India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 8 1/4

T/T New York 8 1/4

T/T Java 20 1/2

T/T Manila 20 1/2

T/T Cebu 20 1/2

T/T Hongkong 5 45

Demand, Paris 5 45

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/7 1/2

4 m/s D/P 3/7 1/2

4 m/s L/C 3/7 1/2

30 d/s Sydney and 3/8

Melbourne 3/8

30 d/s San Francisco 8 1/4

co & New York 8 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 5 1/2

4 m/s France 5 1/2

Demand Germany 8 1/4

Demand New York 8 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 16/

Demand, Singapore 15/

On Hongkong 5 45

On Bangkok 4 3/4

Sovereign 5 1/2 Nom.

Gold leaf per Tael 41.60

Bar Silver, per oz 51 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts sub. 8 1/2 dis.

10 " 1 1/2 dis.

5 " 84 dis.

C. coins 5% dis.

JAPANESE CHEAP LABOUR.

At Melbourne recently a de-

putation of female match-factory

operatives called on the Minister

of Customs and urged that the

duty on matches be increased

owing to the keenness of foreign

competition, especially Japanese.

It is impossible, they said, for

Australian manufacturers to com-

pete under the present condi-

tions. In the past the

condition of the Australian

operatives has been excellent.

They have been earning a

maximum wage of £3 8s a week,

whereas in Japan very different

conditions prevail, the workers

there being probably the lowest

paid in the world. The deputation

asked the Government to re-

establish the industry, pointing

out that it was an industry which

ought to be prosecuted in the

country, since nearly all the raw

materials were obtainable in

Australia. The Minister promised

that in the revision of the

Customs tariff their representa-

tions should have sympathetic

consideration.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

MONDAY, the 26th May,

1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at E. & G. godowns of the

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf

& Godown Co. Ltd.

(For account of the concerned)

150 tons Round Mild Steel

Bars. Assortment as under:-

10 tons 40" x 1"

20 " 40" x 3"

15 " 40" x 3 1/2"

20 " 40" x 13 1/16"

15 " 40" x 1"

20 " 40" x 1"

25 " 40" x 1 3/4"

20 " 40" x 1 1/2"

3 " 40" x 1 9/16"

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Mr. A. Rebel and Mr. C. N.

Jonker, journalists, who are on a

World Tour, will give a lecture

dealing with

THE BATTAK COUNTRY.

(Central Sumatra) and a short

history of the

CANABALISTIC INHABIT-

ANTS.

The above lecture will take

place at the

Astor House Hotel.

Friday the 23rd & Saturday the

24th May, at 5 p.m.

The lecture will be illustrated

by photographs of the interior

and a number of interesting

curios will be exhibited.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF

SHIPPING.

(Sgd.) JOHN LAMBERT

Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Alexandra Buildings

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1919.

SIEMENS CHINA

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

COMPANY

(HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY,

BERLIN.

Franz Emil August Ehrhardt.

Creditors are required to send

in their claims against the above

to the undersigned, Alexandra

Buildings, Des Voeux Road, on or

before Saturday the 31st May 1919.

C. BERNARD BROWN,

Liquidator.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH

CHINA BANK SAVING

ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION for

Membership of the above

Association may be obtained

from all the Banks or from the

undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

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Treasurers

Announced 15th January, 1919

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDIN-

ARY ANNUAL MEETING of this

Company will be held at the Office of

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

on THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1919,

at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving

the Report of the Directors together with

a Statement of Accounts to 30th April,

1919.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED from Friday,

the 3rd May, in Thursday, the 29th

May, 1919, INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

THURSDAY, the 29th May,

1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 3 Patell Villas, Top Flat

(Kowloon)

A Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On View from Wednesday,

the 28th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

FRIDAY, the 30th May,

1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "Meirion" No. 6 The Peak

A Large Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture

comprising:-

Teak handstand with bevelled

mirror, teak hall table, writing

table, bookcase, Marble top

octagonal table, Leather covered

armchairs, Lacquered teapots,

teak screens, Gramophone, Cop-

per coal scuttle, Curtains,

Pictures, Wall plates, vases and

ornaments etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table,

dinner wagon with bevelled

mirror, glass cabinets, ice chest,

cupboard, Dinner service (Glass-

ware, etc.

Teak and Iron bedsteads, teak

dressing table with bevelled

mirrors, wardrobes with bevelled

glass doors, marble top wash-

stands, chests of drawers etc. etc.

Also

A Fine Selection of Fine Canton

Blackwood-ware: Curio cabinet

and stands, lady's desk, side

tables, armchairs, chairs, settees,

joss table, flower stands, teapots,

cake stands etc.

And

A Quantity of Maiden hair

ferns in pots and plants in pots.

On view from Thursday, the

29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

MONDAY, the 2nd June,

1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Blue Building godown 4 A,

Wanchai, of the Hongkong &

Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co., Ltd.

305 pieces Mild Steel Angles

3" x 3" x 18' 22"

244 pieces Mild Steel Angles

3" x 3" x 32'

164 pieces Mild Steel Angles

5 1/2" x 3" x 22'

3 pieces Mild Steel Angles

5 1/2" x 3" x 20'

and afterwards at 3 p.m.

at No. 16 godown of the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)

36 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5 1/2" x 5' x 10'

46 pieces Mild Steel Plates

3" x 5' x 10'

46 pieces Mild Steel Plates

3" x 5' x 10'

10 pieces Mild Steel Plates

3" x 6' x 12'

36 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5 1/2" x 3' x 10'

3 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5 1/2" x 4' x 8' (stored in No. 11

Passage)

46 pieces Mild Steel Angles

1" x 11" x 18' 22"

83 pieces Mild Steel Angles

1" x 2" x 18' 22"

82 pieces Mild Steel Angles

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Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

Impossible Isn't it? It's just
as impossible also to obtain
a more Pleasant Satisfying
delicious Smoke than



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AIDE DE CAMP CIGARETTES.

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in 50's tins, & 10's boxes.



This Advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

It is no longer necessary for
parcels addressed to Greece to be
accompanied by a certificate from
the British Minister at Athens.

The parcel post service has
been resumed with Norway,
Sweden, Denmark, Holland,
Spain and Switzerland. For the
present, however, only parcels
obviously in the nature of gifts
are accepted.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the
performance of Customs Formal-
ities is now charged on every
parcel from abroad for delivery in
the United Kingdom on which
British Customs Charges are
payable. The fee is collected
from the addressee except in the
case of duty prepaid parcels when
the amount may be prepaid by
the sender.

Allied soldiers in the various
hospitals in Siberia are badly in
need of reading matter. Any
books, newspapers etc. for their
use handed in at the G. P. O. will
be packed and forwarded to them
free.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe, via Negapatam—Per
BENCLEUCH 25th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung—Per AMAKUSA
MARU, 25th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
KIUKIANG, 25th May, 9
a.m.

Tourane—Per YANG TZE
KIANG, 25th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Shanghai, and North
China—Per TUNGSHING,
25th May, 9 a.m.

Monday, 25th May.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per
HUPHANG, 25th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-
SANG, 26th May, 2 p.m.

Canada, United States, Central
and South America and
EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO
—Per TATSUNO MARU,
26th May, Reg. 2.15 p.m.
Letters 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
HOPSANG, 26th May, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY 27TH MAY.
Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
HUPEH, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
HAITAN, 27th May, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.
Swatow & Straits—Per CHENG-
TU, 28th May, 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin
—Per HUICHOW, 28th May,
2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 29th May, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per
KAGA MARU, 30th May,
Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30
a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAIHONG, 30th May,
1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-
SANG, 30th May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 31ST MAY.
Shanghai and North China—Per
KWANGSE, 31st May, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 3RD JUNE.
Swatow & Straits—Per LIANG-
CHOW, 3rd June, 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING,
3rd June, noon.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
LUCHOW, 3rd June, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per
MENTOR, 3rd June, noon.

The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Monday, 2nd June, at 5
p.m.

THURSDAY, 5TH JUNE.
Shanghai and North China—Per
BUIYANG, 5th June, 11 a.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. DILWARA, 24th Sat.
May, 1919, from Hongkong.

Alkemade Mr & Pak Loh Chi
Mrs V R Van Ping Kian Chia

Adams Mr & Phillips Mrs A
Mrs J B Phillips Mrs D

Bonham Miss L Phillips Mrs D
Bradley Mr & Phra D D

Mrs C Bellis W
Belford P P
Berger R L Ross Mr & Mrs

Correa J D A
Chaan Mr & Riley R
Mrs Cheng Chi Sethna D K

Chue S Shroff M B
Dalton G Stansfield Mr &

Edwards C L Mrs W P
Garner M Stevens Miss O

Gunder S H Stambidge Miss
Gunder Mrs L
Gunder J D Stephens Mr &

Gallagher W J Tai Mrs Liu
Godart Miss G Ting Choy Kah

Howitt C Tong
Hall G S Watanabe D

Jones Lieut R Wan Mrs To
Clayton Knight Corp P J Thing

Khao Watanabe D
Liang P V Wan Loh Kam

Luang N J Woon Leung
Lee Mr & Mrs Shing

W D Woo Fong Sew
Mohammed S H Warning H B

Mow C Yim Loh
Mow K Yungala H R H

Muey Prince
Narandes T

FIRE IN TOKYO.

The Diet buildings in Tokyo
were damaged by a fire which
broke out on the 10th instant. The
fire started in the kitchen of a
Japanese restaurant at Imai-
cho, Shiba, shortly after noon.
Sparks, which fell upon the roof
of the House of Representatives
buildings, set it on fire,
and at one time much
anxiety was entertained
as to the fate of the structure.
Owing to the desperate efforts
of the firemen, however, the flames
were subdued before they did
serious damage. The burning of
the ceiling of the upstairs rooms
was all the damage done. In the
same fire, nevertheless, 32 houses
were completely destroyed and 3
partially burnt. A company of
troops assisted in the work of
extinguishing the flames.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG-
KONG.—5th Sunday after
Easter, 25th May, 1919. Holy
Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins
(11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: Jones
and Lemon. Te Deum: Russell.
Jones and Pye. Benedictus:
Langdon. Hymns: 143, (221)
193. God Save the King. N.B.—
Psalm 119, verses 33, 38, 41, 42,
47, 48; 52 & G.P. in unison.
Hymn 143, verses 1 & 4 in
unison. Litany (12 noon).
Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses:
Ferial. Psalms: Purcell and
Garrett. Middle Voluntary:
Invocation—Guilmet Magni-
ficat: Cooke (13th morning).
Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (1st
evening.) Hymns: 144, (200) 18,
271. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses
73, 74, 78; 81, 82, 86; 89, 90 & 94
in unison. Hymn 144, verses
1 & 5 in unison. Hymn 271,
verses 1 & 4 in unison. Volun-
tary: Imperial March—Elgar.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOW-
LOON.—25th May, 1919.—5th
Sunday after Easter. Holy Com-
munion and Morning Prayer
11 a.m. Opening Voluntary.
Responses: Ferial. Venite:
Ouseley. Psalms: of the 25th
Morning.—CXIX Verses 33 to
40—Jones, 41 to 43—Lemon, 49
to 56—Lemon. Te Deum: Wood-
ward Smart and Turle. Jubilate:
Goodson. Kyrie: Mendelssohn.
Hymns: 7, 361, 563, 433, 235.
God Save the King. Evening
Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Volun-
tary. Responses: Ferial.
Psalms: of the 25th Evening.—
CXIX Verses 73 to 80—Purcell,
81 to 88—Garrett, 89 to 96—
Walmsley. Magnificat: Hop-
kins—1st Morning. Nunc Dim-
ittis: Monk. Hymns: 23, 241
(A. & M. 536.) 344, 38 (A. & M.
477.) 373. Vesper Hymn. God
Save the King.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.
—Sunday Services May 25th.
Morning 11 a.m. Hymns:
12, 535, 222, 51. Subject: The
Simple Way. Evening 6 p.m.
Hymns: 384, 271, 297, 616.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk
Macdonald.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST
POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy
Communion. 11 a.m. Morning
Prayer and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Commu-
nion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10
and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly
Services.—Sunday. Breaking
of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meet-
ing, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition
of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday.
Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday.
Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8
p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
GLENNALLY.—Low Masses at
6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass
at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction
of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,
WANCHAL.—Sunday Morning
Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday
Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday
Evening. Gospel Services
8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN
ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at
10 a.m. followed by the Bene-
diction of the Blessed Sacra-
ment.

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days, 5.30 p.m.

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